

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

JOSEPH P. SMITH, Director.

HAWAII.

HANDBOOK No. 85.

AUGUST, 1897.



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NOTE.

The following compilation, excepting the historical sketch of the country, was prepared for the Commercial Directory of the American Republics to be issued by the Bureau of the American Republics during the current year. It is printed separately in this form in response to the widespread demand for information as to the natural resources, industries, and commerce of the Hawaiian Islands and their present political status.

Joseph P. Smith

Director of the Bureau of the American Republics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 1, 1897.*

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HAWAII.¹

I.

Location: Commercial and Naval Importance.

The Hawaiian Islands, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands, are situated in the North Pacific Ocean, and lie between longitude $154^{\circ} 40'$ and $160^{\circ} 30'$ West from Greenwich, and latitude $22^{\circ} 16'$ and $18^{\circ} 55'$ North. They are thus on the very edge of the tropics, but their position in mid ocean and the prevalence of the northeast trade wind give them a climate of perpetual summer, without enervating heat. The group occupies a central position in the North Pacific 2,089 nautical miles southwest of San Francisco; 4,640 from Panama; 3,800 from Auckland, New Zealand; 4,950 from Hongkong, and 3,440 from Yokohama. Its location gives it great importance from a military as well as from a commercial point of view.

Broadly speaking, Hawaii may be said to lie about one-third of the distance on the accustomed routes from San Francisco to

¹Compiled from a pamphlet, "The Hawaiian Islands," issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Hawaii, 1896; Commercial Relations of the United States, 1895-96; United States Consular Reports; Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States, May, 1897, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; Circular No. 18, Section of Foreign Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Hawaiian Commerce from 1887 to 1897"; "A Brief History of the Hawaiian People," by W. D. Alexander; "The Statesman's Year-Book," 1897, and Documents of the United States Congress.

Japanese and Chinese ports; from San Francisco to Australia; from ports of British Columbia to Australia and British India; and about halfway from the Isthmus of Panama to Yokohama and Hongkong. The construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus would extend this geographical relation to the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and of the Atlantic Seaboard of North and South America. A glance at the map will at once make clear the fact that no other point in the North Pacific has such a dominating relation to the trade between America and Asia, as a place of call and depot of supplies for vessels.

From a naval standpoint, Hawaii is the great strategic base of the Pacific. Under the present conditions of naval warfare, created by the use of steam as a motive power, Hawaii would secure to the maritime nation possessing it an immense advantage as a depot for the supply of coal. Modern battle ships, depending absolutely upon coal, would be enabled to avail themselves of their full capacity of speed and energy only by having some halfway station in the Pacific where they could replenish their stores of fuel and refit. A battle ship or cruiser starting from an Asiatic or Australian port, with the view of operating along the coast of either North America or South America, would be unable to act effectively for any length of time at the end of so long a voyage unless she were able to refill her bunkers at some point on the way. On the other hand, if the United States possessed Hawaii, she would be able to advance her line of defense 2,000 miles from the Pacific Coast, and, with a fortified harbor and a strong fleet at Honolulu, would be in a position to conduct either defensive or offensive operations in the North Pacific to greater advantage than any other Power.

II

Historical Sketch.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT—AMERICAN MISSIONARIES—RELATIONS
WITH THE UNITED STATES—ANNEXATION TREATIES.

The name Sandwich Islands was given to the Hawaiian group by its English discoverer, the famous navigator, Captain Cook, in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich. The word Hawaii is derived from the name of the largest of the islands, and is now used to designate the whole group. The official name of the islands, under their present form of government, is The Republic of Hawaii. According to Prof. W. E. Alexander, Chief of the Government Survey of Hawaii, it seems to be almost certain that Juan Gaetano, a Spanish navigator, saw Hawaii in 1555 A. D. A group of islands, the largest of which was called La Mesa, was laid down in the old Spanish charts in the same latitude as the Hawaiian Islands, but 10 degrees too far east. On the 18th of January, 1778, Captain Cook, while sailing due north from the Society Islands, discovered the Islands of Oahu and Kauai, of the Hawaiian group. The next day, he landed at Waimea, Kauai, where he held friendly intercourse with the natives, and afterwards, laid in supplies at Niihau. He finally sailed for Alaska, February 2. The Hawaiians looked upon him as an incarnation of the god Lono and upon his crew as supernatural beings. Returning from the Arctic the following winter, he anchored in Kealakekua Bay, January 17, 1779. Here, he received divine honors and was loaded with munificent presents

of the best that the islands could produce. By his rash conduct, however, he involved himself in an affray with the natives, in which he was killed on February 14, 1779. The spot where he fell is marked by a monument.

For seven years after the death of Captain Cook, no foreign vessel ventured to touch at the Islands. After that time, many of the vessels engaged in the fur trade on the northwest coast of America called at the Islands for supplies on their way to Canton, or ran down there to spend the winter. Waimea, Kauai, and Kealakekua Bay were the two harbors most frequented by them. Firearms, powder, and shot were the articles most in demand among the natives.

At the death of Kalaniopuu, Moi, of Hawaii, in 1782, a civil war broke out, which rent the Island into three petty sovereignties, which were presently reduced to two. The districts of Kohala and Kona were held by Kamehameha, a nephew of the late king, while the other districts were loyal to the latter's son, Keoua. After a sanguinary war lasting nine years, during which Kamehameha had ravaged West Maui and conquered the district of Hamakua, he became master of the whole of the Island of Hawaii by the assassination of his rival, Keoua, at Kawaihae, in 1791.

The name of Capt. George Vancouver is still cherished as that of a generous benefactor to these islands. During his survey of the northwest coast of America in 1792-1794, he made three visits to the islands. He uniformly refused to sell firearms or ammunition to the chiefs, but gave them useful plants and seeds, and presented Kamehameha with the first cattle and sheep ever landed in the islands. On the 25th of February, 1794, Kamehameha and his chiefs voluntarily placed Hawaii under the protection of Great Britain, in token of which the British flag was hoisted on shore at Kealakekua.

After the death of Kahekili, the sovereign of the Leeward Islands, in 1794, a civil war broke out between his brother Kaao

and his son Kalanikupule, in which the former was killed. Soon afterwards, Kalanikupule treacherously massacred Captains Brown and Gordon, who had assisted him in the late war, and seized their vessels in the harbor of Honolulu. Having put his guns and ammunition on board, he proposed to sail immediately for Hawaii, in company with a fleet of war canoes, to attack Kamehameha. But the English sailors who had been reserved to navigate the two vessels, suddenly rose at midnight, recaptured them, and sailed for Hawaii, where they informed Kamehameha of all that had occurred. Kamehameha saw that his opportunity had now come, and lost no time in mustering all the war canoes and fighting men of Hawaii. After overrunning West Maui and touching at Molokai, he landed in Waialae Bay, Oahu, in the latter part of April, 1795. There, he spent a few days in organizing his army before marching up the valley of Nuuanu, where Kalanikupule had prepared to make his last stand. The Oahu warriors were soon routed and pursued up the valley. Some of the fugitives were hemmed in and driven over the "Pali," or precipice, at the head of Nuuanu, a little north of the present road. This victory made Kamehameha master of all the islands except Kauai and Niihau. With the exception of a short insurrection in Hawaii, there was peace during the rest of his reign.

The decrease of the population during this period must have been very rapid. Vancouver in 1792, Broughton in 1796, and Trumbull in 1801, were strongly impressed with the misery of the people and their rapid decrease in numbers. This was partly the result of wars, but was due still more to the diseases and vices introduced by foreigners. In the summer of 1804, a pestilence, supposed to have been the cholera, carried off half of the population of Oahu. Botany Bay convicts had introduced the art of distilling liquor before the year 1800, and drunkenness had become very prevalent.

During the first quarter of the present century, the sandal-wood

trade was at its height. This wood was in great request at Canton, where it was sold for incense and the manufacture of fancy articles. It was purchased by the picul of $133\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, the price varying from \$8 to \$10 for the picul. This wood, while it lasted, was a mine of wealth for the chiefs, by means of which they were enabled to buy firearms, liquor, boats, and schooners, as well as silks and other Chinese goods, for which they paid exorbitant prices.

In March, 1810, Kaumualii, the last King of Kauai, visited Honolulu in the ship *Albatross*, Capt. Nathan Winship, in order to have an interview with Kamehameha. It was then arranged between the two chiefs that Kaumualii should continue to hold his island in fief of Kamehameha during his lifetime, on condition of paying tribute.

During the year 1815, a Dr. Scheffer was sent to the Islands by Baranoff, the Russian Governor of Alaska. He built a fort at Waimea, for Kaumualii, on which the Russian colors were displayed, and urged him to place himself under the protection of Russia. On hearing of this, Kamehameha sent a large force to Honolulu, where a substantial fort was built during the year 1816. He also sent orders to Kaumualii to expel Dr. Scheffer, which was done.

Kamehameha I died on May 8, 1819, at Kailua, Hawaii. His work was done. He had consolidated the group under a strong government, put an end to feudal anarchy and petty wars, and thus prepared the way for civilization and Christianity. In accordance with his will, his eldest son, Liholiho, was installed as king, with the title of Kamehameha II, and Kaahumanu, his favorite queen, as premier, to exercise equal powers with the young prince. Their first important act was the abolition of the tabu system, which took place at a great feast held at Kailua in October, 1819, at which men and women ate together in public for the first time. This was followed by the general burning of idols and temples throughout the group. Kekuaokalani, a cousin

of Liholiho, put himself at the head of the adherents of the ancient faith, but was defeated and slain in the battle of Kuamoo, fought about December 20, 1819.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

The pioneer company of American missionaries to the Hawaiian Islands arrived at Kailua April 4, 1820. They soon reduced the language to writing, and commenced printing the first book in January, 1822. They found in the Hawaiians an amiable and highly receptive race, eager for knowledge and easily influenced for good or evil.

The first Catholic missionaries arrived at Honolulu July 7, 1827, on the ship *Comet*, from Bordeaux, and soon gathered a congregation. They were members of the so-called "Picpusian Order," or "Congregation of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary." Unfortunately, misunderstandings arose, and from a mistaken belief that they were fomenting discord, the chiefs caused them to be deported to San Pedro, Cal., in January, 1832.

The first whale ship called at Honolulu in 1820, and was soon followed by many others. Their number soon increased to 100 every year, and the furnishing of supplies for them became the chief resource of the Islands, as the sandalwood became exhausted.

The young king, accompanied by his wife and six chiefs, embarked for England November 27, 1823, on an English whale ship. On their arrival in London, they received the utmost hospitality and courtesy, but in a few weeks, the whole party was attacked by the measles, of which the king and queen both died. Meanwhile, on the death of Kaumualii, a rebellion broke out in Kauai, led by his son, Humelemea. A desperate assault was made on the fort at Waimea, which was repulsed with loss. Over 1,000 warriors were sent down from Oahu and Maui, and a battle was fought near Hanapepe August 18, 1824, in which the rebels were routed. The frigate *Blonde*, commanded by Lord Byron,

cousin of the poet, was commissioned to convey the remains of the late king and queen, together with their retinue, back to their native land. It arrived at Honolulu May 6, 1825, when the royal remains were deposited in a mausoleum with impressive funeral ceremonies.

Kauikeaouli, the younger brother of Liholiho, was proclaimed king with the title of Kamehameha III, and Kaahumanu as regent during his minority.

FIRST TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Commodore Jones visited the Islands in the *Peacock* in 1826, and concluded the first treaty between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States. This treaty, which antedates the first treaty with Great Britain by ten years, is as follows:

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, SIGNED AT HONOLULU, DECEMBER 23, 1826.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Oahu, between Thomas ap Catesby Jones, appointed by the United States, of the one part, and Kauikeaouli, King of the Sandwich Islands, and his guardians, on the other part.

ARTICLE I. The peace and friendship subsisting between the United States and their Majesties, the Queen Regent and Kauikeaouli, King of the Sandwich Islands, and their subjects and people, are hereby confirmed and declared to be perpetual.

II. The ships and vessels of the United States (as well as their consuls and all other citizens) within the territorial jurisdiction of the Sandwich Islands, together with all their property, shall be inviolably protected against all enemies of the United States in time of war.

III. The contracting parties, being desirous to avail themselves of the bounties of Divine Providence by promoting the commercial intercourse and friendship subsisting between the respective nations, for the better security of these desirable objects, their Majesties bind themselves to receive into their ports and harbours, all ships and vessels of the United States, and to protect to the utmost of their capacity all such ships and vessels, their cargoes, officers, and crews, so long as they shall behave themselves peaceably, and not infringe the established laws of the land; the citizens of the United States being permitted to trade freely with the people of the Sandwich Islands.

IV. Their Majesties do further agree to extend the fullest protection within their control to all ships and vessels of the United States which may be wrecked on their shores, and to render every assistance in their power to save the wreck and her apparel and cargo; and, as a reward for the assistance and protection which the people of the Sandwich Islands shall afford to all such distressed vessels of the United States, they shall be entitled to a salvage or a portion of the property so saved; but such salvage shall in no case exceed one-third of the vessel saved, which valuation is to be fixed by a commission of disinterested persons, who shall be chosen equally by the parties.

V. Citizens of the United States, whether resident or transient, engaged in commerce or trading to the Sandwich Islands, shall be inviolably protected in their lawful pursuits, and shall be allowed to sue for and recover by judgment all claims against the subjects of His Majesty the King, according to strict principles of equity and the acknowledged practice of civilized nations.

VI. Their Majesties do further agree and bind themselves to discountenance and use all practicable means to prevent desertion from all American ships which visit the Sandwich Islands; and to that end it shall be made the duty of all governors, magistrates, chiefs of districts, and all others in authority, to apprehend all deserters and to deliver them over to the master of the vessel from which they have deserted; and for the apprehension of every such deserter who shall be delivered over as aforesaid, the master, owner, or agent shall pay to the person or persons apprehending such deserter the sum of 6 dollars, if taken on the side of the island near which the vessel is anchored; but if taken on the opposite side of the island the sum shall be 12 dollars, and if taken on any other island the reward shall be 24 dollars, and shall be a just charge against the wages of every such deserter.

VII. No tonnage dues or impost shall be exacted of any citizen of the United States which is not paid by the citizens or subjects of the nation most favored in commerce with the Sandwich Islands; and the citizens or subjects of the Sandwich Islands shall be allowed to trade with the United States and her territories upon principles of equal advantage with the most favored nation.

Done in council at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, this 23rd day of December, in the year of our Lord 1826.

THOS. AP CATESBY JONES.

ELISABETA KAAHUMANU.

KARAIMOKU.

BOKI.

HOAPILI.

LIDIA NAMAHANA.

PERSECUTION OF MISSIONARIES.

Kaahumanu died June 5, 1832, and was succeeded by Kinau, half-sister of the king. The king's minority was declared to be at an end in March, 1833. A tract of land was leased to Ladd & Co. in 1835, and about the same time, a silk plantation was commenced by Peck & Titcomb. Cotton was raised and manufactured on a small scale at Kailua, Hawaii. During the next few years, the chiefs persisted in a harsh policy, which imperiled the independence of the country. On the return of the two banished priests from California, in April, 1837, they were ordered to return in the same vessel in which they had come, and were obliged to go on board of it. Meanwhile, the British sloop of war *Sulphur*, Captain Belcher, and the French frigate *Venus*, Captain Du Petit Thouars, arrived and interposed in behalf of the priests. As a compromise, they were landed again on condition that they should leave by the first favorable opportunity. Again, on the 3d of November, another priest, Rev. L. Maigret, and a lay brother arrived from Valparaiso, but were not allowed to land. Finally, Revs. Maigret and Bachelot left in a schooner for Bonabe, Micronesia. From 1835 to 1839, the persecution of native converts was resumed, but was at last put an end to by the declaration of rights promulgated June 4, 1839, and the king's edict of toleration issued June 17. In consequence of these proceedings, the French frigate *Artemise*, Captain Laplace, was ordered to Honolulu, where it arrived July 9, 1839. Captain Laplace immediately sent the Government a peremptory letter demanding that full religious liberty be proclaimed, and that the sum of \$20,000 be brought on board by noon of the 12th, or hostilities would commence. The required treaty was signed and the money promptly paid, and on the 17th a commercial convention with France was also signed.

FIRST CONSTITUTION OF HAWAII.

The declaration of rights, mentioned above, which guaranteed religious liberty, produced a feeling of security unknown before, and formed the first step toward establishing individual property in land. The first constitution was proclaimed October 8, 1840. It constituted a Legislature, consisting of a House of Hereditary Nobles, and Representatives to be chosen by the people, who voted as a separate house. It also defined the duties of the Governors and provided for a Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES INTERESTS ASSERTED.

The superior interests of the United States were asserted as long ago as December 31, 1842, in a message from President Tyler to the House of Representatives, in which Mr. Tyler said:

The condition of those islands has excited a good deal of interest, which is increasing by every successive proof that their inhabitants are making progress in civilization, and becoming more and more competent to maintain regular and orderly civil government. They lie in the Pacific Ocean, much nearer to this continent than the other, and have become an important place for the refitment and provisioning of American and European vessels.

Owing to their locality and to the course of the winds which prevail in this quarter of the world, the Sandwich Islands are the stopping place for almost all vessels passing from continent to continent, across the Pacific Ocean. They are especially resorted to by a great number of vessels of the United States, which are engaged in the whale fishery in those seas. The number of vessels of all sorts, and the amount of property owned by citizens of the United States, which are found in those islands in the course of a year, are stated, probably with sufficient accuracy, in the letter of the agents.

Just emerging from a state of barbarism, the Government of the islands is as yet feeble; but its dispositions appear to be just and pacific, and it seems anxious to improve the condition of its people, by the introduction of knowledge, of religious and moral institutions, means of education, and the arts of civilized life.

It can not but be in conformity with the interest and wishes of the Government and the people of the United States that this community thus existing in the midst of a vast expanse of ocean should be respected, and all its rights strictly and conscientiously regarded. And this must also be the true interest of all other commercial states. Far remote from the dominions of European Powers, its growth and prosperity as an independent state may yet be in a high degree useful to all whose trade is extended to those regions, while its near approach to this continent, and the intercourse which American vessels have with it—such vessels constituting five-sixths of all which annually visit it—could not but create dissatisfaction on the part of the United States at any attempt by another power, should such attempt be threatened or feared, to take possession of the Islands, colonize them, and subvert the native Government. Considering, therefore, that the United States possesses so very large a share of the intercourse with those Islands, it is deemed not unfit to make the declaration that their Government seeks nevertheless no peculiar advantages, no exclusive control over the Hawaiian Government, but is content with its independent existence, and anxiously wishes for its security and prosperity. Its forbearance in this respect, under the circumstances of the very large intercourse of their citizens with the Islands, *would justify the Government, should events hereafter arise, to require it, in making a decided remonstrance against the adoption of an opposite policy by any other power.*¹ Under the circumstances, I recommend to Congress to provide for a moderate allowance to be made out of the Treasury to the consul residing there, that in a Government so new and a country so remote, American citizens may have respectable authority to which to apply for redress, in case of injury to their person and property, and to whom the Government of the country may also make known any acts committed by American citizens of which it may think it has a right to complain.

Accompanying President Tyler's message were copies of correspondence between the Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, and Timoteo Haalilio and William Richards, commissioners from the Hawaiian Islands. In a letter to Mr. Webster, dated December 14, 1842, the Hawaiian Commissioners said:

Twenty-three years ago, the nation had no written language and no character in which to write it. The language had never been systematized nor reduced to any kind of form. The people had no acquaintance with Christianity nor with the valuable institutions or usages of civilized life. The nation had no

¹ Italicized by Compiler of this Handbook.

fixed form or regulations of government, except as they were dictated by those who were in authority or might by any means acquire power. The right of property was not acknowledged, and was therefore but partially enjoyed; there were no courts of justice, and the will of the chieftains was absolute. The property of foreigners had no protection, except in the kind disposition of individuals. But under the fostering influence, patronage, and care of His Majesty and of his predecessors, the language has been reduced to visible and systematized form and is now written by a large and respectable proportion of the people. Schools have been established throughout his dominions and are supported principally by the Government, and there are but few among the younger people who are unable to read. They have now, in their own language, a library, embracing a considerable variety of books on a variety of subjects, including the Holy Scriptures, works on natural history, civil history, church history, geography, political economy, mathematics, and statute law, besides a number of elementary books. A regular monarchical Government has been organized, of a limited and representative character, a translation of the constitution of which we herewith transmit. A code of laws, both civil and criminal, has been enacted and published.

The legislature holds an annual meeting for the purpose of adding to and amending this code. Courts of justice have been established and regular trials by jury required in all important cases. Foreigners of different nations have testified their confidence in these courts by bringing suits in cases where many thousands of dollars' worth of property was involved, and that, too, in cases when, with but very short delay, they could have been carried before the courts of other countries.

It has, moreover, been the uniform practice of consuls and commercial agents, resident in His Majesty's dominions, and also of all commanders of national vessels visiting those dominions, to demand all that protection, both of persons and property, which is demanded of sovereign and independent States, and this His Majesty believes has been duly and efficiently extended. While, therefore, all is demanded of his Government, and all is rendered by it which is demanded of or rendered by the Governments of sovereign and independent States, he feels that he has a right to expect his State to be acknowledged as such, and thus be formally received into the general compact of sovereign nations. In the request which His Majesty hereby makes to the Government of the United States, he has of course for his direct object the promotion of the interest of his own Kingdom, but he is also very fully convinced that the important interests of all the great commercial nations will also be materially subserved by his dominions remaining, as they have hitherto been, independent.

Their position is such that they constitute the great center of the whale fishery

for most of the world. They are on the principal line of communication between the western continent of America and the eastern continent of Asia; and such are the prevailing winds on that ocean that all vessels requiring repairs or supplies, either of provisions or of water, naturally touch at those islands, whether the vessels sail from Columbia River on the north, or from the far distant ports of Mexico, Central America, or Peru, upon the south; and it should be further added, that there is no other place in all that part of the Pacific Ocean where repairs of vessels can be made to so good an advantage, or supplies be obtained in such abundance and on so favorable terms.

His Majesty wishes also to remind the Government of the United States that the amount of property belonging to their citizens, which is either landed at or enters the various harbors or roadsteads of his dominions, and is consequently more or less dependent on the protection of his Government, can not be less than from five to seven millions of dollars annually. This property lies in some 90 or 100 whaling ships and their cargoes, and in some 12 or 15 merchant vessels, besides also a considerable amount of other property belonging to American citizens on shore. At some seasons, there have been not less than three or four millions of dollars worth of American property and some 1,400 American citizens at the same time at the various ports of the islands, requiring constantly, in some degree, the protection of His Majesty, and he has the happiness of believing that efficient and satisfactory aid has always been extended to those who have required it. In evidence corroborative of many of the facts herein stated, the undersigned do not hesitate to refer to documentary evidence, which they believe must be among the papers in your Department of State, recently furnished by masters of national vessels, but more especially by the United States commercial agent at Honolulu.

His Majesty is also desirous that there should be a definite arrangement for the settlement of any future difficulties which may unhappily arise, and which, between sovereign and independent nations, would ordinarily be the subject of diplomatic correspondence. To carry into effect these desirable objects, the undersigned are authorized by His Majesty Kamehameha III to enter into negotiation with the authorities of the United States, by convention, treaty, or otherwise, whenever the latter shall acknowledge the sovereignty of the former; and as evidence that the undersigned are thus authorized, they are prepared to present official papers from His Majesty whenever the way is open for them to be received.

The undersigned will further state that they are directed to proceed from the United States to Europe for the purpose of obtaining from some of the principal Governments there the same acknowledgments which it is the object of this letter to obtain from the Government of the United States.

In his reply, dated December 19, 1842, Mr. Webster said :

Your communication has been laid before the President, and by him considered.

The advantages of your country to the navigators in the Pacific, and in particular to the numerous vessels and vast tonnage of the United States frequenting that sea, are fully estimated, and just acknowledgments are due to the Government and inhabitants of the islands for their numerous acts of hospitality to the citizens of the United States.

The United States have regarded the existing authorities in the Sandwich Islands as a Government suited to the condition of the people, and resting on their own choice, and the President is of opinion that the interests of all the commercial nations require that that Government should not be interfered with by foreign powers. Of the vessels which visit the islands, it is known that a great majority belong to the United States. The United States, therefore, are more interested in the fate of the islands, and of their Government, than any other nation can be, and this consideration induces the President to be quite willing to declare, as the sense of the Government of the United States, that the Government of the Sandwich Islands ought to be respected; that no power ought either to take possession of the islands as a conquest, or for the purpose of colonization, and that no power ought to seek for any undue control over the existing Government, or any exclusive privileges or preferences in matters of commerce.

Entertaining these sentiments, the President does not see any present necessity for the negotiation of a formal treaty, or the appointment or reception of diplomatic characters. A consul or agent from this Government will continue to reside in the islands. He will receive particular instructions to pay just and careful attention to any claims or complaints which may be brought against the Government or people of the islands by citizens of the United States, and he will also be instructed to receive any complaint which may be made by that Government for acts of individuals (citizens of the United States) on account of which the interference of this Government may be requested, and to transmit such complaint to this Department.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1842-1893.

The relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States, as outlined in the foregoing correspondence, developed steadily in the direction of paramount control by the United States, with the prospect of ultimate annexation. Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State, in a letter to President Harrison, February 15, 1893,

which was transmitted to the Senate on the following day, submitted a report by Mr. Andrew H. Allen, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the Department of State, upon the relations between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands from 1820 to 1893, which shows, to quote Mr. Foster, "that from an early day the policy of the United States has been consistently and constantly declared against any foreign aggression in the Kingdom of Hawaii inimical to the necessarily paramount rights and interests of the American people there, and the uniform contemplation of their annexation as a contingent necessity. But beyond that it is shown that annexation has been on more than one occasion avowed as a policy and attempted as a fact. Such a solution was admitted as early as 1850 by so far-sighted a statesman as Lord Palmerston when he recommended to a visiting Hawaiian commission the contingency of a protectorate under the United States or of becoming an integral part of this nation in fulfillment of a destiny due to close neighborhood and commercial dependence upon the Pacific States.

"Early in 1851, a contingent deed of cession of the Kingdom was drawn and signed by the King and placed sealed in the hands of the commissioner of the United States, who was to open it and act upon its provisions at the first hostile shot fired by France in subversion of Hawaiian independence.

"In 1854, Mr. Marcy advocated annexation and a draft of a treaty was actually agreed upon with the Hawaiian ministry, but its completion was delayed by the successful exercise of foreign influence upon the heir to the throne, and finally defeated by the death of the King, Kamehameha III.

"In 1867, Mr. Seward, having become advised of a strong annexation sentiment in the islands, instructed our minister at Honolulu favorably to receive any native overtures for annexation. And on the 12th of September, 1867, he wrote to Mr. McCook, 'that if the policy of annexation should conflict with the policy of reciprocity, annexation is in every case to be preferred.'

“President Johnson, in his annual message of December 9, 1868, regarded reciprocity with Hawaii as desirable, ‘until the people of the islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.’

“In 1871, on the 5th of April, President Grant, in a special message, significantly solicited some expression of the views of the Senate respecting the advisability of annexation.

“In an instruction of March 25, 1873, Mr. Fish considered the necessity of annexing the islands in accordance with the wise foresight of those ‘who see a future that must extend the jurisdiction and the limits of this nation, and that will require a resting spot in midocean between the Pacific Coast and the vast domains of Asia, which are now opening to commerce and Christian civilization.’ And he directed our minister ‘not to discourage the feeling which may exist in favor of annexation to the United States,’ but to seek and even invite information touching the terms and conditions upon which that object might be effected.

“Since the conclusion of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, it has been the obvious policy of the succeeding administrations to assert and defend against other powers the exclusive commercial rights of the United States, and to fortify the maintenance of the existing Hawaiian Government through the direct support of the United States so long as that Government shall prove able to protect our paramount rights and interests.

“On December 1, 1881, Mr. Blaine, in an instruction to the American minister at Honolulu, wrote:

It [this Government] firmly believes that the position of the Hawaiian Islands, as the key to the dominion of the American Pacific, demands their benevolent neutrality, to which end it will earnestly cooperate with the native government. And if, through any cause, the maintenance of such a position of benevolent neutrality should be found by Hawaii to be impracticable, this Government would then unhesitatingly meet the altered situation by seeking an avowedly American solution for the grave issues presented.

Diplomatic action of the same general character, subsequent to 1881, and continuing to January, 1893, is described by Mr. Allen in his report to the Secretary of State.

RECIPROCITY TREATY OF 1875.

As the treaty of 1875, referred to by Mr. Foster, formed the basis of this action, involving a claim by the United States to the exclusion of every other power from political control or territorial acquisition in the Hawaiian Islands, the text of that treaty with subsequent agreements relating thereto are inserted here :

Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, 1875.

COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY.

Concluded January 30, 1875.

Ratification advised by Senate March 18, 1875.

Ratified by President May 31, 1875.

Ratified by King April 17, 1875.

Ratifications exchanged at Washington, June 3, 1875.

Proclaimed June 3, 1875.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the subject of commercial reciprocity, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which convention, as amended by the contracting parties, is word for word as follows :

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a convention for commercial reciprocity. For this purpose the President of the United States has

conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred like powers on Hon. Elisha H. Allen, chief justice of the supreme court, chancellor of the Kingdom, member of the privy council of state, His Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Hon. Henry A. P. Carter, member of the privy council of state, His Majesty's special commissioner to the United States of America.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the next succeeding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States free of duty:

SCHEDULE.

Arrowroot; castor oil; bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins, undressed; rice; pulu; seeds, plants, shrubs, or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island sugar;" sirups of sugar-cane, melado, and molasses; tallow.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh smoked, or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain, flour, meal, and bran, bread and breadstuffs, of all kinds; bricks, lime, and cement; butter, cheese,

lard, tallow; bullion; coal; cordage, naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; eggs; fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop iron and rivets, nails, spikes, and bolts, tacks, brads or sprigs; ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and unmanufactured, in whole or in part; doors, sashes, and blinds; machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; oats and hay; paper, stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees, and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; shooks, staves, and headings; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages; textile manufactures, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing; harness and all manufactures of leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

ARTICLE III.

The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this convention, are the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands, respectively, shall be established under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE IV.

No export duty or charges shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands, or in the United States, upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty under the first and second articles of this convention. It is agreed, on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty, that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not

lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein, to any other Power, State, or Government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America. Such assent having been given, and the ratifications of the convention having been exchanged as provided in Article VI, the convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this present convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH.

[SEAL.]

ELISHA H. ALLEN.

[SEAL.]

HENRY A. P. CARTER.

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on this day:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United

States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence [SEAL.] of the United States the ninety-ninth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President :

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

CONFERENCE OF 1876.

Protocol of a conference between the Acting Secretary of State of the United States and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, held at Washington on the ninth day of September, 1876.

Whereas it is provided by Article V of the convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands concerning commercial reciprocity, signed at Washington on the 30th day of January, 1875, as follows:

“ARTICLE V. The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until the law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America, such assent having been given, and the ratifications of the convention having been exchanged as provided in Article VI, the convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.”

And whereas the said convention has been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and has been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States;

And whereas an act was passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled entitled "An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, signed on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five," which was approved on the 15th day of August in the year 1876;

And whereas an act was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands entitled "An act to carry into effect a Convention between His Majesty the King and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 30th day of January, 1875," which was duly approved on the 18th day of July, in the year 1876;

And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention have been exchanged as provided in Article VI.

The undersigned, William Hunter, Acting Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, duly authorized for this purpose by their respective Governments, have met together at Washington, and having found the said convention has been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands and has been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, and that the laws required to carry the said Treaty into operation have been passed by the Congress of the United States of America on the one part and by the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, hereby declare that the Convention aforesaid concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the 30th day of January, 1875, will take effect on the date hereof.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed this protocol and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, this ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

W. HUNTER.

ELISHA H. ALLEN.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY, 1887.

Supplementary convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, to limit the duration of the convention respecting commercial reciprocity, concluded January 30, 1875.

Concluded December 6, 1884; ratification advised by Senate January 20, 1887; ratified by President November 7, 1887; ratified by King October 20, 1887; ratifications exchanged at Washington November 9, 1887; proclaimed November 9, 1887.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, for the purpose of definitely limiting the duration of the convention concerning commercial reciprocity concluded between the same high contracting parties on the thirtieth day of January, 1875, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord 1884, which convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Supplementary convention to limit the duration of the convention respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, concluded January 30, 1875.

Whereas a convention was concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the thirtieth day of January, 1875, concerning commercial reciprocity, which by the fifth article thereof was to continue in force for seven years from the date after it was to come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties should give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; and

Whereas the high contracting parties consider that the increase and consolidation of their mutual commercial interests would be better promoted by the definite limitation of the duration of the said convention:

Therefore, the President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands have appointed:

The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State; and

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Henry A. P. Carter, accredited to the Government of the United States, as His Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary ;

Who, having exchanged their respective powers, which were found sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree, that the time fixed for the duration of the said convention shall be definitely extended for a term of seven years from the date of the exchange of ratifications hereof, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands grants to the Government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River, in the island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Washington the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1884.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [L. S.]

HENRY A. P. CARTER. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, may

be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

EFFECT OF THE TREATIES; THE PEARL HARBOR CONCESSION.

With reference to the practical effect of the treaty of 1875 and the supplementary convention, and the general policy of the United States under them, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State in President Cleveland's first Administration, said, in an authorized interview published in the Philadelphia Ledger February 1, 1897:

In 1875, Secretary Fish negotiated a treaty with the Hawaiian Islands which practically gave them free trade with the United States. It was, on its face, a commercial arrangement, but it was a political compact as well. Under its operation, with our tariff duties upon the sugar exports of other countries, it gave a great stimulus to the Hawaiian sugar trade. A direct benefit was thus conferred upon the Islands which made a return for exclusive privileges ceded to this country.

The concessions were very important. Article IV of the treaty provides: "It is agreed on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein to any other Power, State or Government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges relative to the admission of any articles free of duty hereby secured to the United States." This treaty was to remain in force for seven years, and until terminated by twelve months' notice by either party. It was continued beyond that term by mutual consent, and when I came into office I found that Mr. Frelinghuysen had negotiated an extension of the treaty for another seven

years. I was greatly impressed with the special advantages which our exclusive rights in the islands gave us, and would have preferred to extend the period of its duration, so that our commercial interests there would have ample time to develop and American control of the islands, in a perfectly natural and legitimate way, would be assured by the normal growth of mercantile and political relations. However, I left the term fixed by Mr. Frelinghuysen unaltered, not wishing to jeopardize the acceptance of the treaty by the Senate by any alterations. During its consideration by the Senate, Mr. Edmunds inserted a clause providing for the cession to us of Pearl Harbor as a coaling station and repair depot for naval vessels.

* * * * *

Nothing has since been done to avail ourselves of the concession. The insertion of this clause may have aroused the jealousy of Germany and led to the subsequent complications in Samoa. The Hawaiian Government took exception to it as seeming to imply an invasion of its sovereignty. In a note to the Hawaiian minister, Mr. Carter, I explained that the limitation of my official powers did not make it competent for me to qualify, expand, or explain the amendments engrafted on the Convention by the Senate, but that I could discern no subtraction from Hawaiian sovereignty over the harbor.

The cession of Pearl Harbor had a further effect in eliciting a note from the British Minister, Sir Lionel S. Sackville-West, in which he said that England and France had, by convention of November 28, 1843, bound themselves to consider the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands an independent State, and never to take possession, either directly or under the title of a protectorate, or any other form, of any part of their territory, and proposed that the United States should enter into a similar agreement with England and Germany, by which should be guaranteed "the neutrality and equal accessibility of the islands and their harbors to the ships of all nations without preference."

To this I replied in a note of February 15, 1888: "The existing treaties of the United States and Hawaii create, as you are aware, special and important reciprocities to which the present material prosperity of Hawaii may be said to owe its existence, and by one of its articles the cession of any part of the Hawaiian territory to any other Government without the consent of the United States is inhibited. In view of such existing arrangements, it does not seem needful for the United States to join with other Governments in their guarantees to secure the neutrality of Hawaiian territory nor to provide for that equal accessibility of all nations to those ports which now exists."

In other words, I held that there could be no comparison between our rights in the Hawaiian Islands, as secured by the treaties of 1875 and 1887, with those

of other nations, and I would not consent that the United States should be put upon an equality with them. We had the right of veto upon any transfer of Hawaiian territory, and consequently upon any diversion of the revenues accruing from it. We had an interest in Hawaii that no other country could have. A political union would logically and naturally follow, in course of time, the commercial union and dependence which were thus assured. When King Kalakaua proposed to pledge his revenues to English merchants for a loan, I protested on the ground that such action involved a violation of our exclusive rights. It was my idea that the policy originating in the Fish treaty of the Grant administration in 1875 should be permitted to work out its proper results. The obvious course was to wait quietly and patiently and let the islands fill up with American planters and American industries until they should be wholly identified in business interests and political sympathies with the United States. It was simply a matter of waiting until the apple should ripen and fall.

Unfortunately, nothing was done by Congress in pursuance of this easy, legitimate, and perfectly feasible process of acquisition. Even the proposition to lay a submarine cable to Honolulu was put aside. In his message of December 3, 1888, Mr. Cleveland strongly recommended this work as a means of strengthening the ties of commercial intercourse and increasing our natural influence. "In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders," said he, "no feature presents stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu." In a letter to Mr. Merrill, our Minister to Hawaii, in July, 1887, I said: "The vast line of our national territory on the Pacific Coast and its neighborhood to the Hawaiian group indicate the recognized predominance of our interests in the region of these islands." The laying of the proposed cable might have been effected at less than the cost of a man-of-war, and would have been of immense benefit, as another artery of communication, in bringing the islands closer to us, commercially and politically.

PEARL HARBOR.

With reference to Pearl Harbor, Hon. John L. Stevens, United States Minister to Hawaii, said in a dispatch to Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State, under date of November 20, 1892:

The examination of the Hawaiian harbors, and a careful consideration of their capabilities of defense, twenty years since, by General Schofield and naval officers whose opinions are on record in the Washington Departments, plainly indicate how important these islands and harbors are to the future American commerce of the Pacific. Even to a nonexpert, the great value and the easy

defensibility of the harbors of Pearl City and of Honolulu are unmistakably obvious. Only 6 miles from each other, with narrow entrances backed by a continuous wall of mountains, each terminus of this natural barrier reaching to the sea, at relatively small expense these harbors can be impregably fortified against all attack by sea and land. The harbor of Honolulu can now be entered by ships drawing 30 feet of water. But Pearl Harbor is larger and much preferable for naval purposes. It is only necessary to deepen the entrance by removing the bar of coral formation. This coral obstruction can be removed with comparative ease, and the expense would not be large. Opinions of practical men here, who have had to do with these coral formations, as well as my personal observation, go to show how readily it can be removed by modern explosives and the improved mechanical agencies.

With a large island between it and the sea, a capacious, safe, and beautiful harbor is secured for American commerical and military marine just where the future greatness and the necessities of the United States imperatively require. Only those who have carefully examined the vast resources of the American Pacific States, and considered that nearly two-fifths of the immense area of the United States, through the transcontinental railways and by rivers and sounds, outlet on the Pacific, and have studied the data surely pointing to the vast future commerce of this western world, can adequately appreciate the importance of these harbors to the American nation, and the necessity of securing them against foreign rivals. If we neglect them the present occupants must suffer, and their necessities will force them in directions unfriendly to American interests.

GENERAL COURSE OF EVENTS, 1842-1893.

From the foregoing, it is evident that Hawaii had been drifting steadily toward the United States for years when the Revolution of January 16 and 17, 1893, broke out, with the resulting abolition of the monarchy, the creation of the Republic, and the movement for annexation to the United States. These phases of the political history of the Islands will be dealt with later. Recurring to the general course of events from 1842 to January, 1893, we find that on the 24th of August, 1842, the French corvette *Embuscade*, Captain Mallet, arrived at Honolulu, having been sent to investigate complaints of the violation of the Laplace Convention, chiefly relating to local school matters. Having received a courteous reply to his demands, he informed the King that Admiral

DuPetit Thouars might be expected the next spring to settle these matters.

ENFORCED CESSION TO GREAT BRITAIN.

The dispatch of an embassy to the United States and Europe in July 1842, and the visit of Captain Mallet both served to bring to a head the plans of Mr. Charlton, the British consul. He suddenly left for London, leaving Alexander Simpson as acting consul. In consequence of certain representations, H. B. M. frigate *Carysford*, commanded by Lord George Paulet, was ordered to Honolulu, arriving there February 10, 1843. On the arrival of the king from Lahaina, Paulet sent him six demands, threatening war if they were not acceded to by 4 p. m. of the next day. These demands chiefly related to a land claim of Charlton's, and to decisions of the courts in certain civil suits between foreigners. Before the hour set for hostilities had arrived, the king acceded to the demands under protest, and appealed to the British Government for damages. But a fresh series of demands having been made, together with claims for damages amounting to \$80,000, the king decided, by Dr. Judd's advice, to forestall the intended seizure of the Islands by a provisional cession, pending an appeal to the justice of the home government. The act of cession was carried into effect February 25, 1843. The British flag took the place of the Hawaiian for five months, and a body of native troops was organized and drilled by British officers. The country was meanwhile governed by a mixed commission consisting of Lord George Paulet, Lieutenant Frere, a Mr. Mackay, and Dr. Judd.

RESTORATION OF HAWAIIAN SOVEREIGNTY.

On being informed of these events, Admiral Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the British naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, immediately sailed from Valparaiso for the Islands, arriving at

Honolulu July 25, 1843. He immediately issued a proclamation, declaring in the name of his Government that he did not accept of the provisional cession of the Hawaiian Islands, and on the 31st restored the national flag with impressive ceremonies. His course was fully approved of by the home Government.

Meanwhile, the Hawaiian ambassadors, who had been joined by Mr. Marshall, the King's envoy, had done effective work in London and Paris. At their request, the matters in dispute had been referred to the law advisers of the Crown, who decided in favor of the Hawaiian Government on every point except the Charlton land claim. At length, on the 28th of November, 1843, the two Governments of France and England issued a joint declaration, in which they recognized the independence of the Islands, and reciprocally engaged "never to take possession, either directly or under the title of a protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed."

Both the King and his advisers saw that, in order to maintain a permanent government, it was necessary to combine both the native and foreign elements together in one common organization, and to make the King the sovereign, not merely of one race or class, but of all. During the next few years, the executive departments of the Government and the judiciary were organized by a group of men of remarkably high character and ability. During the period of 1846-1855, the ancient tenure of land was abolished, and the foundation laid of individual property in land. In the first place, the King, as feudal suzerain, divided the lands of the Kingdom between himself and each one of the chiefs, his feudatories, this partition being recorded in a book called the Mahele Book, or Book of Division. After this first partition was closed, out of four million acres there remained in the King's hands about two and a half millions. The King then redivided the lands which had been surrendered to him, setting apart about a million and a half acres for the Government, and reserving for himself, as his private domain,

about a million acres, including the best of the lands. The people were granted fee-simple titles for their house lots and the lands which they actually cultivated for themselves, called Kuleanas, or homesteads.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

From 1843 till 1848, the most amicable relations continued to exist between France and the Hawaiian Government. But this state of things was changed by M. Dillon, the new French consul, who reopened old disputes and created new grievances. His principal grounds of complaint were the high duty on brandy and the alleged partiality shown to the English language. On the 12th of August, 1849, the French frigate *Poursuivante*, Admiral De Tromelin, arrived at Honolulu, and was joined the next day by the corvette *Gassendi*. On the 22d, the admiral sent to the King ten demands, drawn up by M. Dillon, allowing the Hawaiian Government three days in which to comply with them. As these demands were refused, an armed force was landed on the 25th, which took possession of the deserted fort, the custom-house and other buildings, and the harbor was blockaded for ten days. The fort was dismantled and the King's private yacht confiscated by way of "reprisal," after which the *Poursuivante* sailed for San Francisco, taking M. Dillon as a passenger.

The King immediately sent Dr. Judd as special commissioner to France, accompanied by the two nephews of the King, Alexander, the heir apparent, and Lot Kamehameha. On arriving in Paris, they found that M. Dillon had preceded them, and still retained the confidence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The embassy, however, agreed with Lord Palmerston upon the basis of a new treaty with Great Britain. The French corvette *Serieuse* arrived at Honolulu December 13, 1850, bringing M. Perrin, Commissioner of France, and remained in port three months.

M. Perrin presented again the ten demands of his predecessor, and resumed his policy of interference with the internal affairs of the kingdom. At length, his attitude became so menacing that the King and Privy Council passed a proclamation placing the Islands provisionally under the protectorate of the United States. This action was ratified by the next Legislature. Although it was finally declined by the United States, the French demands were dropped.

CONSTITUTION OF 1852.

A new constitution was adopted in 1852. It was a very liberal one for the times, and has formed the basis of all succeeding constitutions. The nobles were to be appointed by the Kings for life. The representatives, who were to be not less than twenty-four in number, were to be elected by universal suffrage.

Between the years 1850 and 1860, a large part of the government land was sold to the people in small tracts at nominal prices. The rapid settlement of California opened a new market for the productions of the Islands, and gave a great stimulus to agriculture. For a time, large profits were made by raising potatoes for the California market. Wheat was cultivated in the Makawao district, and a steam flouring mill was erected in Honolulu in 1854. The next year, 463 barrels of Hawaiian flour were exported. A coffee plantation was started at Hanalei, Kauai, in 1842, and promised well, but was attacked by blight after the severe drought of 1851-52. The export of coffee rose to 208,000 pounds in 1850, but then fell off. The export of sugar only reached 500 tons in 1853. The sugar mills were generally worked by oxen or mules, and the molasses drained in the old-fashioned way.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION IN 1853.

The year 1853 was rendered memorable by a terrible epidemic of smallpox, which carried off several thousand people on the

Island of Oahu. During that and the following year, there was an active agitation in Honolulu in favor of annexation to the United States. The King favored it as a refuge from impending dangers. The missionaries generally opposed it, fearing that its effects would be injurious to the native race. The negotiations were carried on between Mr. Gregg, the American Minister, and Mr. Wyllie, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a draft of the treaty was completed in June, 1854. The representatives of France and Great Britain remonstrated with the King against it, while the heir apparent was also opposed to it. The negotiation was still pending when the King suddenly died on the 15th of December, 1854. His adopted son and heir, Alexander Liholiho, was immediately proclaimed King, under the title of Kamehameha IV.

THE HAWAIIAN MONARCHY, 1853-1893.

The reign of Kamehameha IV was uneventful. He was married to Emma Rooke, a chieftainess partly of English descent, who, says Professor Alexander, "both by her character and her talents was worthy of the position." By their personal exertions, the King and Queen succeeded in raising the funds with which to found the "Queen's Hospital" at Honolulu. Their little son, the "Prince of Hawaii," died in 1862, at 4 years of age, and with him expired the hope of the Kamehameha dynasty. During the same year, Bishop Staley, accompanied by a staff of clergymen, arrived at Honolulu and commenced the Anglican Mission. During the following year, the King was rapidly failing in health, and on the 30th of November, 1863, he died, at the early age of 29, and was succeeded by his elder brother, Prince Lot Kamehameha, as Kamehameha V. The development of the country during his reign was nearly at a standstill. The cultivation of wheat as well as that of coffee was given up, but the

culture of rice was commenced in 1860, and proved to be a great success.

The reign of Kamehameha V was memorable for the change of the constitution which he made on his own authority, soon after coming to the throne. The right of suffrage was made to depend on a small property qualification and on ability to read and write. The Nobles and Representatives were henceforth to sit and vote in one chamber. During his reign, the Board of Education was constituted, the Bureau of Immigration formed, and the Act passed in 1865 to segregate the lepers. A treaty of reciprocity with the United States was negotiated, but failed of ratification by the Senate. A destructive eruption from Mauna Loa took place in 1868, in the District of Kau. The almost total destruction of the whaling fleet in the Arctic Sea in 1871 was a serious blow to the prosperity of the Islands. The King died suddenly December 11, 1872, and with him ended the line of the Kamehamehas.

As Kamehameha V died without appointing any successor, the choice devolved upon the legislature, which met on the 8th of January, 1873, and elected William Lunalilo, cousin of the late King. During that year, the proposal to cede or lease Pearl Harbor to the United States, in consideration of a treaty of commercial reciprocity, gave rise to an extensive agitation, which intensified the suspicion and race prejudice that already existed. The execution of the law for the segregation of lepers helped to widen the breach, and the effects were seen in the mutiny of the household troops in September, 1873, which had the sympathy of the populace. The King's health was already failing, and on the 3d of February, 1874, he died of pulmonary consumption. By his will, he left the bulk of his real estate to found a home for aged and indigent Hawaiians.

Again, the legislature was called together to elect a ruler on the 12th of February, 1874. The two rival candidates were the

Queen-Dowager Emma and David Kalakaua, the latter of whom was elected King by 39 votes to 6. A large mob, composed of Queen Emma's partisans, surrounded the court-house during the election, after which they broke into the building and assaulted the members of the Legislature. At the request of the Cabinet, a body of marines was landed from the United States ships *Tuscarora* and *Portsmouth* and another from the British ship *Tenedos*, which dispersed the rioters and guarded the public buildings for a week. Kalakaua was sworn in at noon the next day, and duly proclaimed King.

During the next year, negotiations were opened with the United States for the treaty of commercial reciprocity heretofore given, which was ratified in June, 1875, and finally went into operation in September, 1876. The development of the resources of the Islands which has resulted from this treaty has surpassed all expectation. In connection with it, there has also been a large increase of the foreign elements in the population.

On the 20th of January, 1881, King Kalakaua set out on a tour around the world, accompanied by the late Col. C. H. Judd and Mr. W. N. Armstrong. He was received with royal honors in Japan, and afterwards visited China, Siam, Johore, and British India. After visiting the Khedive of Egypt, the party made the tour of Europe, and returned home by way of the United States, arriving in Honolulu October 29, 1881.

Unlike his predecessors, Kalakaua seemed to regard himself as merely a king of the native Hawaiians, and foreign residents as alien invaders. It also seemed to be his chief aim to change the system of government into a personal autocracy. Thus, in July, 1878, and again in August, 1880, he dismissed the Ministry, without assigning any reason, immediately after it had been sustained by a vote of the Legislature. On the latter occasion, he had to give way. The national debt grew from \$389,000 in 1880 to

\$1,936,000 in 1887. At the same time, under the existing law, no foreigner could be naturalized without the King's approval.

After the legislative session of 1886, the King was virtually his own prime minister, and went from one rash act to another, until his alleged acceptance of bribes in connection with the assignment of an opium license precipitated the revolution of 1887. Overawed by the unanimity of the movement, and deserted by his followers, the King yielded without a struggle. The Constitution which he signed on the 7th of July, 1887, was a revision of that of 1864, intended to put an end to mere personal government, and to make the executive responsible to the representatives of the people. Office-holders were made ineligible to seats in the Legislature. The Ministers were henceforth to be removable only upon a vote of want of confidence passed by a majority of all the elective members of the Legislature. The Nobles, instead of being appointed by the King, were to be elected for terms of six years, by electors who should be possessed of taxable property worth \$3,000, or in receipt of an annual income of \$600. The opposition of the Court and of other adherents of the old régime to the reforms of 1887 led to an insurrection headed by R. W. Wilcox, on the 30th of July, 1889, which was promptly put down, but not without bloodshed. Seven of the rioters were killed and a large number wounded.

In order to recruit his health, the King visited California in November, 1890. In spite of the best medical attendance, he continued to fail, and breathed his last on the 20th of January, 1891, in San Francisco. His remains were taken to Honolulu in the U. S. S. *Charleston*, arriving there January 29, 1891. On the same day, his sister took the oath to maintain the Constitution, and was proclaimed Queen, under the title of Liliuokalani. The decision of the Supreme Court, that the term of the last Cabinet expired with the King, gave the Queen an opportunity to dictate terms in advance to the incoming Cabinet and to secure control of

all appointments. The legislative session of 1892 was protracted to eight months, chiefly, it is claimed, by her determination to retain control of the Executive, as well as to carry through the opium and lottery bills. Meanwhile, she had caused a new Constitution to be drawn up. Objection was raised to it on the ground that it would practically have transformed the government from a limited to an absolute monarchy, besides disfranchising a class of citizens who paid two-thirds of the taxes. The attempt to put the Constitution into effect precipitated an outbreak.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1893; ANNEXATION TREATY.

The leaders of the opposition to the Queen organized their forces and formed a Provisional Government, which was proclaimed January 17, 1893, from the Government Building. The U. S. S. *Boston*, which had arrived from Hilo on the day of the prorogation, landed a force on the 16th to protect the lives and property of American citizens in case of disorder or incendiarism. By the advice of her Ministers, the Queen resigned under protest and decided to appeal to the Government of the United States.

On the 15th of February, 1893, President Harrison sent a message to the United States Senate, submitting a treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. In this message, the President said:

The overthrow of the monarchy was not in any way promoted by this Government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani, which put in serious peril not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed, the decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands.

It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete and the Queen's government so weak and inadequate as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of Queen Liliuokalani to her throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business

interests. The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished.

Only two courses are now open—one the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other annexation full and complete. I think the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people, and is the only one that will adequately secure the interests of the United States. These interests are not wholly selfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a possession would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world.

This view of the situation is so apparent and conclusive that no protest has been heard from any government against proceedings looking to annexation. Every foreign representative at Honolulu promptly acknowledged the provisional government, and I think there is a general concurrence in the opinion that the deposed queen ought not to be restored. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable.

If it meets the approval of the Senate, peace and good order will be secured in the islands under existing laws until such time as Congress can provide, by legislation, a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be, and I do not doubt will be, not only just to the natives and all other residents and citizens of the islands, but should be characterized by great liberality and a high regard to the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there.

A report to the President, transmitted with his message, from Hon. John W. Foster, Secretary of State, thus describes the events attending the Revolution:

The change of government in the Hawaiian Islands, thus chronicled, was entirely unexpected so far as this Government was concerned. It is true that for some months past the Hawaiian press and the advices received from the diplomatic and consular representatives at Honolulu indicated political uncertainty, party intrigues, and legislative opposition, but not more so than at many times in the past history of the islands, and certainly not suggestive of an overthrow of the monarchy through popular resistance to the unconstitutional acts of the late sovereign. At no time had Mr. Stevens [Hon. John L. Stevens, United States Minister] been instructed with regard to his course in the event of a revolutionary uprising. The well-established policy of this Government, maintained on many occasions from its earliest establishment, to hold relations with any de facto government in possession of the effective power of the State

and having the acquiescence of the governed, being ample to meet unforeseen contingencies, no instructions in this specific sense were indeed necessary; and the minister, without explicit instructions, was expected and constrained to use his best judgment, in accordance with fundamental precedent, as the emergency should arise.

The change was in fact abrupt and unlooked for by the United States minister or the naval commander. At a moment of apparent tranquillity, when the political excitement and controversy of the immediately preceding three months had been to all appearances definitely allayed, and when, as appears from dispatches from the minister and from the commanding officer of the *Boston*, a settlement of differences seemed to have been reached, Minister Stevens quitted the capital for a brief excursion of ten days to a neighboring island, on the *Boston*, the only naval vessel of the United States at the islands. On returning to Honolulu on January 14, the crisis was found to be in full vigor and to have already reached proportions which made inevitable either the success of Queen Liliuokalani's attempt to subvert the constitution by force or the downfall of the monarchy.

On Saturday, the 14th of January, the capital was wholly controlled by the royal troops, including a large additional force of over 500 armed men not authorized by Hawaiian law. On the same day, the first call to arms in opposition to the Queen was issued, and the citizens' committee of safety was developed. During the 14th, 15th, and most of the 16th, the two parties confronted each other in angry hostility, with every indication of an armed conflict at any moment. It was not until late in the afternoon of Monday, the 16th, after request for protection had been made by many citizens of the United States residing in Honolulu, that a force of marines was landed from the *Boston*, by direction of the minister, and in conformity with the standing instructions which for many years have authorized the naval forces of the United States to cooperate with the minister for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens in case of imminent disorder. The marines, when landed, took no part whatever toward influencing the course of events. Their presence was wholly precautionary, and only such disposition was made of them as was calculated to subserve the particular end in view. They were distributed that night between the legation and the consulate, where they occupied inner courts and a private hall rented for their accommodation. Beyond a sentry at the door of each post, and the occasional appearance of an officer passing from one post to another, no demonstration whatever was made by the landed forces, nor was the uniform of the United States visible upon the streets. They thus remained, isolated and inconspicuous, until after the success of the Provisional Government and the organization of an adequate protective force thereunder.

At the time the Provisional Government took possession of the Government buildings, no troops or officers of the United States were present or took any part whatever in the proceedings. No public recognition was accorded to the Provisional Government by the United States minister until after the Queen's abdication and when they were in effective possession of the Government buildings, the archives, the treasury, the barracks, the police station, and all the potential machinery of the Government.

Then, and not until then, when the Provisional Government had obtained full de facto control, was the new order of things recognized by the United States minister, whose formal letter of recognition was promptly followed by like action on the part of the representatives of all foreign governments resident on the Hawaiian Islands. There is not the slightest indication that at any time prior to such formal recognition, in full accord with the long-established rule and invariable precedents of this Government, did the United States minister take any part in promoting the change, either by intimidating the Queen or by giving assurance of support to the organizers of the Provisional Government.

The immediate cause of the change is clearly seen to have been the unconstitutional and intemperate acts of the Queen herself, in attempting to coerce her responsible ministers and to annul the existing constitution and replace it arbitrarily by another of her own choice.

The Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands is, by all usual and proper tests, in the sole and supreme possession of power and in control of all the resources of the Hawaiian nation, not only through the Queen's formal submission, but through its possession of all the armed forces, arms and ammunitions, public offices, and administration of law, unopposed by any adherents of the late Government.

On the 1st instant, subsequently to the departure of the Hawaiian special commissioners, the United States minister at Honolulu, at the request of the Provisional Government, placed the Hawaiian Government under the protection of the United States to insure the security of life and property during the pending negotiations at Washington, and without interfering with the administration of public affairs by the said Government. An instruction has been sent to the minister, commending his action in so far as it lay within the purview of standing instructions to the legation and to the naval commanders of the United States in Hawaiian waters, and tended to cooperate with the administration of affairs by the Provisional Government, but disavowing any steps in excess of such instructions whereby the authority and power of the United States might appear to have been asserted to the impairment of the independent sovereignty of the Hawaiian Government by the assumption of a formal protectorate.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The treaty of annexation submitted to the Senate by President Harrison was as follows :

The United States of America and the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, in view of the natural dependence of those Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in there implanting the seeds of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations whereby their mutual interests have been developed, and the preponderant and paramount share thus acquired by the United States and their citizens in the productions, industries, and trade of the said Islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the said Government of the Hawaiian Islands that those Islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of the said Islands, the High Contracting Parties have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end, the High Contracting Parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed Plenipotentiaries, to wit :

The President of the United States of America, John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States; and

The President of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, Lorrin A. Thurston, William R. Castle, William C. Wilder, Charles L. Carter, and Joseph Marsden ;

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands hereby cedes, from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, absolutely and without reserve to the United States forever all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which as an independent nation it is now possessed ; and henceforth said Hawaiian Islands and every island and key thereunto appertaining and each and every portion thereof shall become and be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of the Hawaiian Islands also cedes and transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: Provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned to the use of the local Government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing Government and laws of the Hawaiian Islands are hereby continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a Commissioner to reside in said Islands who shall have the power to veto any act of said Government, and an act disapproved by him shall thereupon be void and of no effect unless approved by the President.

Congress shall, within one year from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, enact the necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian Islands the laws of the United States respecting duties upon imports, the internal revenue, commerce and navigation; but until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands both with the United States and foreign countries shall continue as regards the commerce of said Islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign countries, but this shall not be construed as giving to said Islands the power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement whatsoever or to have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign Government. The Consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the Hawaiian Islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their exequaturs from the Government of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

The further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian Islands is hereby prohibited until Congress shall otherwise provide. Furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States, and if so coming shall be subject to the same penalties as if entering from a foreign country.

ARTICLE V.

The public debt of the Hawaiian Islands lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Banks, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed three and one-quarter millions of dollars. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE VI.

The Government of the United States agrees to pay to Liliuokalani, the late Queen, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and annually thereafter a like sum of twenty thousand dollars during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the Islands.

And the Government of the United States further agrees to pay to the Princess Kaiulani within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the gross sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the Government of the United States and the local Government of the Islands.

ARTICLE VII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part, and by the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands on the other, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the Commissioner hereinbefore provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United

States of all the rights of sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one month after such exchange of ratifications, the Provisional Government shall furnish said Commissioner with a full and complete schedule of all the public property herein ceded and transferred.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN W. FOSTER.	[SEAL.]
LORRIN A. THURSTON.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM R. CASTLE.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM C. WILDER.	[SEAL.]
CHARLES L. CARTER.	[SEAL.]
JOSEPH MARSDEN.	[SEAL.]

FAILURE OF ATTEMPTED RESTORATION.

This treaty was withdrawn from the Senate by President Cleveland shortly after his inauguration in 1893, and Hon. James H. Blount was sent as Special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands to ascertain and report upon the facts in connection with the Revolution. In his annual message to Congress in December, 1893, President Cleveland said the report submitted by Mr. Blount showed that "the constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our minister." It therefore seemed to him "the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us, and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention."

In a subsequent message, December 18, 1893, President Cleveland submitted the report of Commissioner Blount, and stated that an attempt made by Hon. Albert G. Willis, who had been sent as United States Minister to Hawaii, to effect the restoration

of the monarchy, "upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all parties concerned," had failed because those terms had not "proved acceptable to the Queen." The President, therefore, committed the further consideration of the subject "to the extended powers and wide discretion of the Congress."

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

In the following year (June, 1894), a convention was elected, which sat in Honolulu and framed a new Constitution for the country, and the Republic of Hawaii was formally proclaimed July 4, 1894. The President is elected for six years. The Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, all members being elected by popular vote. The Senators are elected for a term of six years, and voters for Senators must have real property worth \$1,500, or personal property worth \$3,000, or an income of not less than \$600 per annum. The vote for Representatives is based on manhood suffrage. The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, five Circuit Courts in which trials by jury are conducted, and District Courts in every district. There is an efficient police force in every part of the group.

All males between the ages of 20 and 60 pay a personal tax of \$5, viz: Poll tax, \$1; road tax, \$2; school tax, \$2. Land pays a tax of 1 per cent on the cash value, and personal property a similar rate. Carts pay \$2, brakes \$3, carriages \$5, dogs \$1, female dogs \$3. From the above, it will be seen that the taxes are not heavy as compared with other countries; moreover, there are no local taxes of any kind.

The Republic was formally recognized by the United States in a letter from President Cleveland to President Dole dated August 7, 1894.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

Ellis Mills, Chargé d'Affaires of the Legation of the United States at Honolulu, in a dispatch to the Department of State,

dated May 28, 1896, says that there is but one ensign used by the Hawaiian Government on all official occasions. He incloses a copy of an act in relation thereto, which reads as follows:

[Act 10.]

AN ACT to define the proportions of the National Ensign.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. The National Ensign shall consist of eight horizontal stripes alternately white, red, and blue, etc., beginning at the top, having a Jack cantoned in the dexter chief angle next to the point of suspension. The Jack shall consist of a blue field charged with a compound Saltire of alternate tinctures white and red, the white having precedence; a narrow edge of white borders each red side of the Saltire. A red cross bordered with white is charged over all.

The proportion shall be as follows:

The fly is twice the hoist.

The Jack is half the hoist in breadth and seven-sixteenths the fly in length.

The arms of the red cross with border shall be equal in width to one of the horizontal stripes; the white border shall be one-third the width of the red cross.

The arms of the compound Saltire are equal in width to the red cross, the tinctures white, red, and the border being in the proportion of 3, 2, 1, respectively.

SECTION 2. This Act shall take effect from and after its publication.

Approved this 8th day of April, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Republic of Hawaii.

THE INSURRECTION OF JANUARY, 1895.

A royalist conspiracy in the fall of 1894 resulted in the insurrection of January 6, 1895, which was promptly suppressed. A number of persons, including Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, were arrested and imprisoned, but ultimately released. The Ex-Queen left the country in 1896 and proceeded to the United States, where she has since resided.

COMPLICATION WITH JAPAN.

For three years, the Republic has maintained itself by its own efforts and without serious complications of an international character, except a controversy with Japan, growing out of a treaty with that country defining the status of Japanese immigrants. The questions at issue are to be submitted to arbitration.

OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

The President of the Republic of Hawaii is Sanford B. Dole. The minister representing Hawaii in the United States is Francis M. Hatch. The chief officers of the Government of Hawaii are the following:

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii; Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs; James A. King, Minister of the Interior; Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance; William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—William C. Wilder, Cecil Brown, P. C. Jones, J. A. Kennedy, C. Bolte, George W. Smith, John Phillips, D. L. Naone, A. G. M. Robertson, E. C. Winston, Mark P. Robinson, John Ena, Samuel M. Ka-ne, John Nott, J. P. Mendonca.

SUPREME COURT.—Hon. A. F. Judd, Chief Justice; Hon. W. F. Frear, First Associate Justice; Hon. W. Austin, Whiting, Second Associate Justice; Henry Smith, Chief Clerk.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.—First Circuit: Alfred W. Carter, Antonio Perry, Oahu. Second Circuit: J. W. Kalua. Third and Fourth Circuits: S. L. Austin. Fifth Circuit: J. Hardy. Sitting in Honolulu: First Monday in February, May, August, and November.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs; George C. Potter, Secretary; Alexander St. M. Mackintosh, Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—James A. King, Minister of the Interior; Chief Clerk, John A. Hassinger.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—Surveyor-General, W. D. Alexander; Superintendent Public Works, W. E. Rowell; Superintendent Waterworks, Andrew Brown; Inspector Electric Lights, John Cassidy; Registrar of Conveyances, T. G. Thrum; Road Supervisor, Honolulu, W. H. Cummings; Insane Asylum, Dr. Geo. H. Herbert.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—Andrew Brown, Charles Crozier, and J. H. Fisher; James H. Hunt, Chief Engineer, H. F. D.; William R. Sims, Secretary.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.—President, the Minister of the Interior; Allan Herbert,*Thomas King, Wray Taylor, E. W. Jordan; Joseph Marsden, Commissioner and Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—Minister of Finance, Samuel M. Damon; Auditor-General, H. Laws; Registrar of Accounts, W. G. Ashley; Clerk of Finance Office, E. R. Stackable; Collector-General of Customs, James B. Castle; Tax Assessor, Oahu, Jonathan Shaw; Postmaster-General, J. M. Oat.

CUSTOMS BUREAU.—Collector-General, James B. Castle; Deputy Collector, Frank B. McStocker; Harbor Master, Capt. A. Fuller; Port Surveyor, George C. Stratemeyer.

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Attorney-General, William O. Smith; Deputy Attorney-General, E. P. Dole; Clerk, J. M. Kea; Marshal, A. M. Brown.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Public Instruction; Commissioners, Prof. William Dewitt Alexander, Mrs. Emma Louisa Dillingham, Mr. William

A. Bowen, Mrs. Alice Clark Jordan, Mr. H. M. von Holt; H. S. Townsend, Inspector-General of Schools; J. F. Scott, Deputy Inspector-General of Schools; C. T. Rodgers, Secretary of Department.

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.—President, James A. King. Members of Board of Immigration: J. B. Atherton, Joseph Marsden, D. B. Smith, James G. Spencer, J. Carden; Secretary, Wray Taylor.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—President, William O. Smith; Secretary, Charles Wilcox; Members: D. Keliipio, C. A. Brown, N. B. Emerson, M. D.; F. R. Day, M. D.; C. B. Wood, M. D., and T. F. Lansing. Port Physician, Dr. Francis Day; Dispensary, Dr. H. W. Howard; Leper Settlement, Dr. R. K. Oliver.

TREATY OF ANNEXATION, 1897.

On the 16th of June, 1897, President McKinley sent to the Senate of the United States another treaty of annexation, which is still under consideration in that body. In his message of transmission, the President said:

I transmit herewith to the Senate, in order that, after due consideration, the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties on the 16th of June instant.

For the better understanding of the subject, I transmit, in addition, a report of the Secretary of State, briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led to this important result.

The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of events which from a very early period of our history has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the Islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce,

and navigation with the king in 1826—the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British Government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize them by treaty as an independent State, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the Islands or exerting a protectorate over them. In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its duty to preserve alike the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1861, the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawaiian sovereign toward the United States was exemplified by continued negotiations for annexation or for a reserved commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1884, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River in the Island of Oahu. In 1888 a proposal for the joint guaranty of the neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany, and Great Britain was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the Islands was sufficient for the end in view. In brief, from 1820 to 1893, the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare with the exclusion of all foreign influence save our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponements, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and the ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter, as a sovereign contractant, upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian Governments through some seventy years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change; it is a consummation.

The report for the Secretary of State exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiation and the features of the treaty itself. The organic and administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of the

Congress, and I can not doubt, when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, the duty of the National Legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interests of this rich insular domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, for submission to the Senate, should it be deemed for the public interest so to do, a treaty signed in the city of Washington, on the 16th instant, by the undersigned, and by the fully empowered representative of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby the islands constituting the said Republic and all their dependencies are fully and absolutely ceded to the United States of America forever.

It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on February 14, and submitted to the Senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the President on the 9th of March following. The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late queen and set up instead of the theretofore titular monarchy a provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, such government to exist only until terms of union with the United States should have been negotiated and agreed upon. Thus self-constituted, its promoters claimed for it only a *de facto* existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished. As time passed and the plan of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency, the organization of the Hawaiian commonwealth underwent necessary changes. The temporary character of its first Government gave place to a permanent scheme under a constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the Islands, administration by an executive council not chosen by suffrage, but self-appointed, was succeeded by an elective and parliamentary régime, and the ability of the new Government to hold—as the Republic of Hawaii—an independent place in the family of sovereign States, preserving order at home and fulfilling international obligations abroad, has been put to the proof. Recognized by the powers of the earth, sending and receiving envoys, enforcing respect for the law, and maintaining peace within its island borders, Hawaii sends to the United States, not a commission representing a successful revolution, but the accredited plenipotentiary of a constituted and firmly established sovereign State. However sufficient may have been the authority of the

commissioners with whom the United States Government treated in 1893, and however satisfied the President may then have been of their power to offer the domain of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, the fact remains that what they then tendered was a territory rather than an established Government, a country whose administration had been cast down by a bloodless but complete revolution and a community in a state of political transition.

Now, however, the Republic of Hawaii approaches the United States as an equal, and points for its authority to that provision of article 32 of the constitution, promulgated July 24, 1894, whereby—

“The President, with the approval of the cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate.”

The present negotiation is, therefore, as has been said, not a mere renewal of the tender of Hawaiian territory made in 1893, but has responded to the purpose declared in the Hawaiian constitution, and the conferences of the plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantages of the political and the commercial union alternatively proposed, and relatively considering the scope and extent thereof. It soon appeared to the negotiators that a purely commercial union on the lines of the German Zollverein could not satisfy the problems of administration in Hawaii and of the political association between the islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would on the one hand deprive the Hawaiian Government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while on the other hand it would entail upon Hawaii the maintenance of an internal-revenue system on a par with that of the United States, or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue service within a foreign jurisdiction. We have had with Hawaii since 1875 a treaty of commercial union, which practically assimilates the two territories with regard to many of their most important productions, and excludes other nations from enjoyment of its privileges, yet, although that treaty has outlived other less favored reciprocity schemes, its permanency has at times been gravely imperiled. Under such circumstances, to enter upon the radical experiment of a complete commercial union between Hawaii and the United States as independently sovereign, without assurance of permanency and with perpetual subjection to the vicissitudes of public sentiment in the two countries, was not to be thought of.

Turning, then, to the various practical forms of political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an offensive and defensive alliance, and a national

guarantee were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the subordinated state is the distinguishing feature, and with it the assumption by the paramount state of responsibility without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not fail to render any form of protective association either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting state is concerned, while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of suzerain control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment alike inexpedient and incompatible with our national policy.

There remained, therefore, the annexation of the Islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on that basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893, and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to most of these, the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the Government of the United States. As in previous instances when the United States has acquired territory by treaty, it has been necessary to reserve all the organic provisions for the action of Congress. If this was requisite in the case of the transfer to the United States of a part of the domain of a titular sovereign, as in the cession of Louisiana by France, of Florida by Spain, or of Alaska by Russia, it is the more requisite when the act is not cession, but union, involving the complete incorporation of an alien sovereignty into the body politic of the United States. For this the only precedent of our political history is found in the uncompleted treaty concluded during President Grant's Administration, November 29, 1869, for the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the United States. Following that example, the treaty now signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Hawaii reserves to the Congress of the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants, and the manner in which the laws of the United States are to be extended to the Islands.

In order that this independence of the Congress shall be complete and unquestionable, and pursuant to the recognized doctrine of public law that treaties expire with the independent life of the contracting State, there has been introduced, out of abundant caution, an express proviso for the determination of all treaties heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations and the extension to the Islands of the treaties of the United States. This leaves Congress free to deal with such especial regulation of the contract-labor system of the Islands as circumstances may require. There being no general provision of existing

statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for continuing the existing machinery of government and laws in the Hawaiian Islands until provision shall be made by law for the government, as a Territory of the United States, of the domain thus incorporated into the Union; but, having in view the peculiar status created in Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only such Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the Constitution or the laws of the United States or with the provisions of this treaty. It will be noticed that express stipulation is made prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any other part of our national territory. This provision was proper and necessary, in view of the Chinese exclusion acts, and it behooved the negotiators to see to it that this treaty, which in turn is to become, in due constitutional course, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, June 15, 1896.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of said Islands, and of the expressed desire of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii that those Islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end, the High Contracting Parties have conferred full powers and authority upon their respectively appointed Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States: John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States.

The President of the Republic of Hawaii: Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston, and William A. Kinney.

ARTICLE I.

The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the

territory of and appertaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARTICLE II.

The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government, or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands; but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition: *Provided*, That all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military, or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such Islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said Islands, shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct; and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty nor contrary to the Constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

ARTICLE IV.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, including the amounts due to

depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE V.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

ARTICLE VI.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper.

ARTICLE VII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part; and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the Constitution of the said Republic, on the other; and the ratifications hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN.	[SEAL.]
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH.	[SEAL.]
LORRIN A. THURSTON.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM A. KINNEY.	[SEAL.]

Protest was made by the Government of Japan against the conclusion of the treaty on the ground that it affected Japanese interests and treaty rights in Hawaii.

III.

Area and Population.

For practical purposes, there are eight Islands in the Hawaiian group. The others are mere rocks, of no value at present. These eight Islands, beginning from the northwest, are named Niihau, Kauai, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Maui, and Hawaii. The areas of the Islands are:

	Square miles.
Niihau	97
Kauai	590
Oahu	600
Molokai	270
Maui	760
Lanai	150
Kahoolawe	63
Hawaii	4, 210
Total	6, 740

As compared with States of the Union, the total area of the group approximates most nearly to that of the State of New Jersey—7,185 square miles. It is more than three times that of Delaware—2,050 square miles.

The Islands that interest an intending immigrant are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai. It is on these Islands that coffee, fruits, potatoes, corn, and vegetables can be raised by the small investor, and land can be obtained on reasonable terms.

The Island of Hawaii is the largest in the group, and presents great varieties of soil and climate. The windward side, which includes the districts of North Kohala, Hamakua, Hilo, and Puna, is copiously watered by rains, and in the Hilo district, the

streams rush impetuously down every gulch or ravine. The leeward side of the Island, including South Kohala, North and South Kona, and Kau, is not exposed to such strong rains, but an ample supply of water falls in the rain belt. The Kona district has given the coffee product a name in the markets of the world. On this Island are now situated numerous sugar plantations. Coffee employs the industry of several hundred owners, ranging from the man with 200,000 trees to one who has only an acre or so. There are thousands of acres at present uncultivated and only awaiting the enterprise of the temperate zone to develop them.

Maui is also a very fine Island. Besides its sugar plantations, it has numerous coffee lands, especially in the eastern part, which are just now being opened up. The western slopes of Haleakala, the main mountain of Maui, are covered with small farms, where are raised potatoes, corn, beans, and pigs. Again, here, thousands of acres are lying fallow.

THE CITY OF HONOLULU.

On Oahu is the capital, Honolulu. It is a city numbering 30,000 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated on the south side of the Island. The city extends a considerable distance up Nuuanu Valley, and has wings extending northwest and southeast. Except in the business blocks, every house stands in its own garden, and some of the houses are very handsome.

The city is lighted with electric light, there is a complete telephone system, and tram cars run at short intervals along the principal streets and continue out to a sea-bathing resort and public park, 4 miles from the city. There are numerous stores where all kinds of goods can be obtained. The public buildings are attractive and commodious. There are numerous churches, schools, a public library of over 10,000 volumes, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows' Hall and Theater. There is frequent steam communication with San Francisco, once a month

with Victoria (British Columbia), and twice a month with New Zealand and the Australian Colonies. Steamers also connect Honolulu with China and Japan. There are three evening daily papers published in English, one daily morning paper, and two weeklies. Besides these, there are papers published in the Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese, and Chinese languages, and also monthly magazines in various tongues.

The Island of Oahu presents excellent opportunities for the investor. Many acres of land remain undeveloped among its fertile valleys, the energies of the population having been devoted to the development of the sugar lands on the larger Islands. A line of railroad has been constructed which at present runs along the coast to a distance of 30 miles from the city. It is proposed to continue this line completely around the Island. This railroad opens up rich coffee and farming lands and affords ready means of transport for the produce and an expeditious method for obtaining the necessary supplies, etc., from the capital.

Kauai is called the "Garden Island," it is so well watered and so luxuriant in vegetation. The Island is at present largely devoted to the cultivation of sugar. Rice also cuts a considerable figure in the agricultural production of Kauai. That it can produce coffee is undoubted, but there is a timidity about embarking in the industry, because, some forty years ago, the experiment of a coffee plantation was tried, and, owing to misjudgment of location and soil, failed. Since then, the cultivation of coffee has come to be more thoroughly understood, and there is no doubt that quantities of land suitable for such cultivation may be profitably utilized.

CENSUS OF 1897.

United States Consul General Mills, of Honolulu, under date of February 8, 1897, transmitted to the Department of State the official figures showing the result of the census of the Hawaiian

Islands, which had just been completed. The Hawaiians head the list with a total of 31,019. The Japanese colonization comes next, with the Chinese a close third. The official table, as prepared at the census office, is:

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hawaiian	16,399	14,620	31,019
Part Hawaiian.....	4,249	4,236	8,485
American	1,975	1,111	3,086
British	1,406	844	2,250
German.....	866	566	1,432
French.....	56	45	101
Norwegian	216	162	378
Portuguese.....	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese	19,167	2,449	21,616
South Sea Islanders.....	321	134	455
Other nationalities	448	152	600
Total	72,517	36,503	109,020

IV.

Topography and Climate.

The Hawaiian Islands are of volcanic formation, and there are two active volcanoes on Hawaii—Kilauea and Mauna Loa. The altitude of Mauna Kea, the highest point on Hawaii, is 13,805 feet. The mountains on other Islands range from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. The topography is broken and diversified, with many valleys and streams. The mountain sides abound in forests, containing an abundance of ship timber and many ornamental woods. Among the minerals that have been noticed are sulphur, pyrites, common salt, sal ammoniac, limonite, quartz, augite, chrysolite, garnet, labradorite, feldspar, gypsum, soda alum, copperas, glauber salt, niter, and calcite.

“In the Hawaiian Islands,” says the pamphlet of the Hawaiian Government heretofore mentioned, “Americans and Europeans can and do work in the open air at all seasons of the year, as they can not in countries lying in the same latitudes elsewhere. To note an instance, Calcutta lies a little to the north of the latitude of Kauai, our most northerly Island, and in Calcutta, the American and European can only work with his brain; hard physical labor he can not do and live. On the Hawaiian Islands, he can work and thrive.”

The rainfall varies, being greater on the windward side of the Islands, and increasing up to a certain elevation. Thus, at Olaa, on the Island of Hawaii, windward side and elevation of about 2,000 feet, the rainfall from July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895, was

176.82 inches, while at Kailua, on the leeward side, at a low level, it was only 51.21 inches during the same period.

The temperature also varies according to elevation and position. On the Island of Hawaii, one can get any climate from the heat of summer to actual winter at the summits of the two great mountains. A meteorological record, kept carefully for a period of twelve years, gives 89° as the highest and 54° as the lowest temperature recorded, or a mean temperature of $71^{\circ} 30'$ for the year. A case of sunstroke has never been known. People take no special precautions against the sun, wearing straw and soft felt hats similar to those worn in the United States during the summer months.

The prevailing winds are the northeast trades. These blow for about nine months of the year. The remainder of the period, the winds are variable and chiefly from the south. The Islands are outside the cyclone belt, and severe storms accompanied by thunder and lightning are of rare occurrence.

The Islands possess a healthful climate. There are no virulent fevers such as are encountered on the coast of Africa or in the West India Islands. Epidemics seldom visit the Islands, and when they do they are generally light. A careful system of quarantine guards the Islands now from epidemics from abroad.

V.

Agricultural Resources.

The pamphlet entitled "The Republic of Hawaii," issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Islands in 1896, gives a full account of the agricultural resources of the country, with interesting details as to the coffee industry, from which the following matter is extracted. The main stay of the Islands, it says, has, for the last thirty-five years, been the sugar industry. From this source, a large amount of wealth has been accumulated. But the sugar industry requires large capital for expensive machinery, and has never proved remunerative to small investors. An attempt has been made at profit-sharing, and has met with some success, the small farmer cultivating and the capitalist grinding at a central mill. Of late years, moreover, the small farmer has been steadily developing in the Hawaiian Islands, and attention has been given to other products than sugar.

Rice, neither the European nor the American can cultivate as laborers. It requires working in marshy land, and though on the Islands it yields two crops a year, none but the Chinaman can raise it successfully. A dry-land or mountain rice has been introduced.

The main staple, after sugar and rice, is coffee. Of this, hundreds of thousands of trees have been planted out within the last five years. This is essentially the crop of the future, and bids fair to become as important a staple as sugar. Coffee does not require the amount of capital that sugar does, and it can be worked

remuneratively upon a small area. It is estimated that, at the end of the fourth year, the return from a 75-acre coffee plantation will much more than pay the running expenses, while from that time on, a return of from eight to ten thousand dollars per annum may be realized.

Fruits can also be cultivated to advantage. At present, the banana trade of the Islands amounts to over 100,000 bunches per annum, valued at over \$100,000, and the quantity might be very easily quadrupled. The banana industry may be regarded as in its infancy. The export of the fruit is only from the Island of Oahu, but there are thousands of acres on the other Islands of the group which could be profitably used for this cultivation and for nothing else. The whole question of the banana industry hinges on the market. At present, the market is limited.

Limes and oranges can be cultivated and the fruit can be easily packed for export; at present, the production does not meet the local market. The fruits can be raised to perfection. The Hawaiian orange has a fine flavor, and the Hawaiian lime is of superior quality. In the uplands of Hawaii and Maui, potatoes are raised. Their quality is good. Corn is also raised. In these industries, many Portuguese, Norwegians, and others have embarked. Both these products find an ample local market. The corn is used largely for feed on the plantations. The corn is ground with the cob, and makes an excellent feed for working cattle, horses, and mules.

In the uplands, where the climate is temperate, as at Waimea, Hawaii, vegetables of all kinds can be raised; excellent cauliflowers, cabbages, and every product of the temperate zone can be grown to perfection.

Cattle raising in so small a place as the Hawaiian Islands does not present great opportunities except for local consumption. Pigs are profitable to the small farmer. In the Kula district of Maui, pigs are fattened upon the corn and potatoes raised in the

district. The price of pork, dressed, is 25 cents per pound in Honolulu and about 15 cents per pound in the outside districts. The Chinese, of whom there are some 20,000 resident on the various Islands, are extremely fond of pork, so that there is a large local market, which has to be supplemented by importations from California.

Attention has lately been given to fiber plants, for which there are many suitable locations. Ramie grows luxuriantly, but the lack of proper decorticating and cleaning machinery has prevented any advance in this cultivation.

Sisal hemp and sanseveira have been experimented with, but without any distinct influence upon the trade output.

The cultivation of pineapples is a growing industry. In 1895, pines were exported from the Islands to San Francisco to the value of nearly \$9,000. This has grown up in the last half dozen years. There is every reason to think that canning pineapples for the Coast and other markets can be made profitable.

The guava, which grows wild, can also be put to profit for the manufacture of guava jelly. It has never been entered upon on a large scale, but to the thrifty farmer it would add a convenient addition to his income, just as the juice of the maple adds an increase to the farmer of the Eastern States. Well-made guava jelly will find a market anywhere. In England, it is regarded as a great delicacy, being imported from the West India Islands. Besides the guava, there are other fruits which can be put up to commercial profit, notably the poha or Cape gooseberry (*Physalis Edulis*). This has been successfully made into jams and jelly, which command an extensive local sale and should find their way into larger markets.

In fact, outside the great industries of sugar, coffee, and rice, there is a good field for many minor industries which can be carried on with profit.

In the Hawaiian Islands, a simple life can be lived, and enter-

ing gradually upon the coffee industry, a good competence can be obtained long before such could be realized by the agriculturist in less-favored countries. However, it is useless to come to the Islands without the necessary capital to develop the land that can be obtained. Between arriving and the time that the crops begin to give returns, there is a period where the living must be close, and cash must be paid out for the necessary improvements.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

A separate chapter of the pamphlet, "The Hawaiian Islands," is devoted to the coffee industry. There is no finer coffee in the world, it is asserted, than that of the Hawaiian Islands. It requires care and does not produce a crop until the third year, but it remains till the fifth year to make a proper realization upon the investment. In the Hawaiian Islands, coffee grows best between 500 and 2,600 feet above the sea level, though there are cases in which it has done well close to the sea. It requires a loose, porous soil, and does not thrive well in heavy clayey ground which holds much water. Of such heavy land, there is very little in the Hawaiian Islands. The soil is generally very porous.

It is very evident that coffee will thrive and give good results in varying conditions of soil and degrees of heat. In these Islands, it grows and produces from very nearly at the sea level to the elevation of 2,600 feet. The highest elevation of bearing coffee, known in the Islands, is 25 miles from the town of Hilo and in the celebrated Olaa district.

With such a range, it is evident that, in a tropical climate, the cultivation of coffee presents greater opportunities for an investor than other tropical products. For years, it was thought that coffee would only grow to advantage in the Kona district of Hawaii. Practical experiment has shown that it can be grown with success in almost any part of the Islands.

The opening up of the Olaa portion of the Puna district, by a well macadamized road leading from Hilo to the Volcano, may be regarded as the commencement of the coffee industry on a large scale on the Hawaiian Islands. There are now over fifty plantations where six years ago there was nothing but tangled and dense forest. The Olaa land is Government property and can be acquired under the land law. There are still 10,000 acres not taken up. The location is very desirable, as there is direct communication with Hilo by an excellent road and the crop can be readily taken to the shipping point. Indeed, it can not be long before a railroad will be built; when this takes place, a far larger extent of land will be available for coffee growing in this section of the country. The soil in the Olaa district is deep and wonderfully prolific.

Other portions of Puna also present many fertile lands, and coffee plantations in those parts are coming to the front showing excellent results. A considerable number of investors have opened up coffee plantations in them, all of which are doing excellently. These plantations are, many of them, carried on out of the savings made by workers in Honolulu, who are thus preparing for themselves a provision for their early middle age. On the island of Hawaii are the great coffee districts of Olaa, Puna, Kona, and Hamakua, in each of which thriving coffee plantations are established, while tens of thousands of acres of the very finest lands are yet undisturbed. Government lands in these districts are being opened up for settlement as fast as circumstances will permit.

On the Island of Maui, there is a large area of splendid coffee lands. The extensive land of Keanae belonging to the Government will be opened for settlement as soon as the preliminary work of surveying is completed. On the Island of Molokai, the industry is making progress, and there are several plantations along the leeward valleys. So also on the Island of Oahu, there

is much good coffee land, which is being experimented upon, and considerable capital invested in the undertaking.

As the case now stands for the investor, land can be obtained for coffee growing in Island of Hawaii: North and South Kona, Hilo, Puna, including Olaa, Hamakua. Island of Maui: Keanae, Nahiku, Lahaina, Kaupo. Island of Molokai; Island of Oahu; Island of Kauai.

In addition to the large tracts of Government lands on Hawaii and Maui, there are many fine tracts of first-class coffee lands owned or controlled by private parties. It is the policy of the Government to encourage the settlement of its lands by small farmers. Hence, the amount of land granted to one party or that one party can take up, while amply sufficient to enable one person or family, with honest endeavor, to acquire an independence, is not large enough to offer inducements for the employment of large amounts of capital.

That areas of land for the establishment of large coffee plantations can be acquired is reasonably certain, as large owners are evincing a disposition to sell and lease their lands. There is no agricultural investment that offers better opportunities for the profitable employment of capital than a well-managed coffee estate.

In another chapter of the pamphlet, full details are given as to methods of cultivating the coffee tree in Hawaii, together with estimates of expenses and profits.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

Under the above heading, the Hawaiian pamphlet describes the crops that may be grown by the coffee planter while waiting for his coffee trees to mature. The soil and climate of the Hawaiian Islands, says the pamphlet, will grow almost anything that grows in any other country. All Northern fruits can be grown if one will only go high enough on the mountain slopes of Maui and Hawaii; but the coffee planter must confine himself

to such things as will thrive in the vicinity in which his coffee trees are planted. Almost all kinds of vegetables will grow in profusion. Green and sweet corn, potatoes (Irish and sweet), cabbages, tomatoes, beans, lettuce, radishes, and many other kinds of vegetables, all of the finest quality and in the greatest profusion, can be had every day in the year. Strawberries and raspberries can also be had all the year round.

In addition to oranges and limes, many fruits peculiar to tropical and semitropical climates grow well and flourish in these Islands. Among the more important is the Avocado Pear (*Persea Gratissima*), commonly called the Alligator Pear. This tree grows well and bears fruit, of splendid quality, in from three to five years from seed. The fruit is much esteemed. A small quantity of the fruit is shipped to California; what reaches there in good condition is quickly bought at high prices. It can only be carried safely in cold storage, and this is very expensive freight. A native peach does well, and will bear fruit in two years from seed. The fruit is much smaller than the American peach, which, by the way, does not do well on elevations below 4,000 feet, but is very sweet and juicy and makes excellent preserves and pies. This peach could, perhaps, in a few years, be improved so as to rival peaches of any other country. The Mango (*Mangifera Indica*) is a tropical fruit tree that grows in profusion and bears large crops of delicious fruit. It comes into bearing in five or six years from seed and does well from sea level to an elevation of 2,000 feet. The fruit is much liked by everyone. The green fruit is made into a sauce resembling, but much superior to, apple butter.

The Guava (*Psidium Guayava*) grows wild in all parts of the Islands below 3,000 feet. The fruit, of which there is a great abundance, is made into jam and the finest jelly in the world. In the fruiting season, large quantities of the jelly can be made, and without doubt exported at a profit.

The Poha (*Physalis Edulis*) is a quick-growing shrub, bearing a berry that makes excellent jelly and jam. The shrub grows wild on elevations between 1,000 and 4,000 feet. A patch of pohas planted in a corner of a garden will grow and yield a bountiful supply of fruit almost without cultivation.

Pineapples are at home on these Islands. A small plot planted with the best varieties will keep the table supplied the year round.

Another valuable fruit indigenous to the country is the Papaia (*Carica Papaya*). This fine fruit can be raised in enormous quantities, and is a most fattening food for pigs and chickens. The tree fruits in eight or nine months from the seed, and thenceforward, for years, it yields ripe fruit every month in the year. The fruit is of the size of a small melon and is very rich in sugar. The unripe fruit contains a milky juice that, even when diluted with water, renders any tough meat that is washed in it quite tender. A small piece of the unripe fruit placed in the water in which meat or tough chicken is boiled makes it tender and easily digestible.

A very valuable food plant, indigenous to the islands is the taro (*Colocasia Esculenta*). The variety known as dry-land taro will grow on land that is moist enough for the coffee trees. The taro is a fine food plant, the tubers containing more nutriment for a given weight than any other vegetable food. The young tops when cooked are hard to distinguish from spinach. The tubers must be cooked before they can be used for food, in order to dissipate a very acrid principle that exists in both leaves and root.

Another important food plant that has been introduced and yields abundantly is the Cassava (*Manihot Utilissima*). This plant furnishes the staple food for the population of Brazil. It is easily propagated by the planting pieces of the woody portions of the stems and branches. The tubers are available in nine or ten months after planting. There are two kinds, the sweet and the bitter; the latter being the more prolific. The sweet kind can be

fed to pigs without cooking. The bitter kind contains a poisonous substance which is entirely destroyed by cooking. There is no danger of animals eating the bitter kind in a raw state, for no stock will touch it, while the sweet kind is eagerly eaten in the raw state by pigs, horses, cows, etc. The tubers are prepared for human food by grating them. The juice is then expelled by pressure, and the residue pounded into a coarse meal, which is made into thin cakes. It is an excellent food, and said to be much more digestible than bread and other foods made from wheat. Pigs can be very cheaply raised on the sweet variety of this plant. A field of the plant being ready to gather, a portion is fenced off and the pigs turned into it. They will continue to feed until every vestige of the tubers is eaten, leaving the ground in a fine condition for replanting. The tubers never spoil in the ground; in fact the soil is the very best storehouse for them. However, if left for two or three years, the tubers grow very large and tough.

Bananas in great variety are grown in all parts of the Islands where there is sufficient moisture. Any land that will grow coffee will grow bananas. The yield of fruit from this remarkable plant is something astonishing. It commences to bear fruit in a little over one year from the time of planting. The stem decays after the formation of a bunch of fruit; this will weigh from 50 to 100 pounds and upward. Numerous suckers spring up from around the decaying stem and bear fruit in their turn. One-half an acre planted with bananas would not only furnish a large family with an abundance of delicious and nutritious fruit, but would also yield a large supply of feed for pigs, chickens, and other stock.

The tea plant (*Camellia Thea*) grows well in this country and yields a tea of good quality. It is hardly likely that it will become an article of export from Hawaii, as the Islands can not compete with the very low prices paid for labor in the great tea

countries—India, Ceylon, and China. But it can be grown for home consumption, and there is no reason why every coffee planter should not have a patch of tea growing on his land. An eighth of an acre planted out in tea plants would yield more tea than could be consumed by a large family; the work of cultivation and preparation is light and easy, and could be done by women and children.

The coffee lands are situated in forested tracts in which there is little or no pasturage for animals. Every coffee planter should keep one or more cows to obtain the milk and butter which will furnish a large addition to the food supply for himself and family. In order to do this, it will be necessary to plant such things as will furnish food for the animals. There are several fodder plants in Hawaii that will yield a large quantity of feed, and which only grow in tropical and semitropical countries.

First among these is the Teosinte Reana (*Euchlaena luxurians*). This plant is a native of Guatemala, and grows splendidly in Hawaii; each plant requires 16 feet of ground for its full development. It is an annual if allowed to run to seed, but its growth can be continued by cutting when 4 or 5 feet high and green feed obtained all the year round.

Guinea grass (*Panicum Maximum*), one of the best of fodder plants, has been introduced and finds a congenial home in Hawaii. It is purely a tropical grass; it grows to a height of 8 feet, forming large bunches which, when cut young, furnish an abundance of sweet and tender feed. In districts where there is sufficient moisture, it can be cut every two months. Kaffir corn, Egyptian millet, and *Sorghum* grow well, and should be planted in order to have a change of feed.

Pumpkins and squashes grow to enormous size, and yield an immense quantity of feed, much relished by cows and pigs.

A dry-land rice is being tried in the coffee districts of Olaa and Kona, on the Island of Hawaii, and there is every reason to believe

that it will be successful. Nearly all the laborers on the coffee plantations use rice as their staple food, and it has to be brought from the Island of Oahu to the Islands of Hawaii and Maui. There is no doubt but that the rice used by the labor on the coffee plantations can be raised on the spot, reducing the cost of living to the laborers and making them more contented.

It will be seen from the foregoing that many things can be grown that will enable the coffee planter to not only reduce the outlay for living expenses for himself and family, but will also allow them to enjoy many of the comforts and luxuries of life.

While the main industries, sugar, coffee, and rice, are being vigorously carried on, new products are not lost sight of. Experiments are in progress that promise to greatly diversify industries and increase the number of exports.

Several fiber plants are receiving attention, particularly the Sisal Hemp (*Agave Sisalana*) and *Sansevieria* or bowstring Hemp. The Sisal plant will grow and flourish on lands that are too dry for any other cultivation. Many thousands of the plants have been introduced, and at least one plantation is being set out.

The bowstring Hemp requires a wet, rich land in order to do well. It probably yields the best fiber of all the leaf-fiber plants.

Ramie (*Boehmeria nivea*) grows splendidly in Hawaii, and after being well established, will yield four to six crops per annum. Whenever a machine is invented that will economically decorticate the Ramie fiber, its cultivation will become an important industry in this country. Ramie will grow and do well wherever the coffee tree will grow, and whenever the machine is available, the coffee planter will have a profitable industry, to go hand in hand with coffee and employ the slack time between the coffee picking seasons.

Cocoa (*Theobroma Cacao*), the tree that produces the fruit from which chocolate is made, grows and bears well in moist, humid districts, and many of the coffee planters are setting out numbers of the trees.

There are many other economic plants that are well suited for culture in Hawaii. The country is entering on a new era, and as the lands become settled and population increases, many small cultures will become possible.

LAND LAWS.

The following digest of the land act of 1895 (with reference to unoccupied lands) is taken from the pamphlet previously quoted:

The Land Act of 1895, having for its special object the settlement and cultivation of the Government agricultural and pastoral land, vested the control and management of Public Lands in a Board of Three Commissioners, composed of the Minister of the Interior and two persons appointed and removable by the President, one of whom is designated the Agent of Public Lands; but excepting from the control of the Commissioners town lots, landings, tracts reserved for Public purposes, etc., which remain under the control of the Minister of the Interior.

For the purposes of the Act, the Republic of Hawaii is divided into Six Land Districts, as follows: (1) Hilo and Puna on the Island of Hawaii; (2) Hamakua and Kohala on the Island of Hawaii; (3) Kona and Kau on the Island of Hawaii; (4) the Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Kahoolawe; (5) the Island of Oahu; (6) the Island of Kauai.

The Commissioners are represented by a Sub-Agent in each District.

Public Lands for the purposes of this Act are classified as follows:

I. Agricultural Lands.—First class: Land suitable for the cultivation of Fruit, Coffee, Sugar, or other perennial crops with or without irrigation. Second class: Land suitable for the cultivation of annual crops only. Third class: Wet lands, such as kalo and rice lands.

II. Pastoral Land.—First class: Land not in the description of agricultural land, but capable of carrying live stock the year through. Second class: Land capable of carrying live stock only part of the year, or otherwise inferior to First Class Pastoral land.

III. Pastoral Agricultural Land.—Land adapted in part for pasturage and in part for cultivation.

IV. Forest Land.—Land producing forest trees, but unsuitable for cultivation.

V. Waste Land.—Land not included in the other classes.

The Act provides three principal methods for the acquirement of Public

Lands, under systems known as: (1) Homestead Lease; (2) Right of Purchase Lease; (3) Cash Freehold.

GENERAL QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANTS.

Applicants for land under systems named above must be over eighteen years of age, must be citizens by birth or naturalization, or have received letters of denization or special rights of citizenship, be under no civil disability for any offense, nor delinquent in the payment of taxes.

HOMESTEAD LEASE SYSTEM.

The Homestead Lease system permits the acquirement of Public Land by qualified persons without other payments than a fee of \$2 upon application, and a fee of \$5 upon issuance of Homestead Lease.

The limit of area in the different classes of land which may be acquired under Homestead Lease is: 8 acres first-class agricultural land; 16 acres second-class agricultural land; 1 acre wet (rice or taro) land; 30 acres first-class pastoral land; 60 acres second-class pastoral land; 45 acres pastoral-agricultural land.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS FOR HOMESTEAD LEASE.

Any person having the general qualifications (as to citizenship, etc.) who is not the owner in his own right of any land in the Hawaiian Islands, other than "wet land" (rice, taro, etc.), and who is not an applicant for other land under the Act may apply under this part of the Act, and such application may cover one lot of wet land in addition to other land, if reasonably near. Husband and wife may not both be applicants.

Applications must be made in person at the office of Sub-Agent of the District, accompanied by sworn declaration of qualifications, and a fee of \$2.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPATION.

The successful applicant receives a certificate of occupation which entitles him to occupy the described premises and to receive a homestead lease for Nine Hundred and Ninety-Nine Years, if conditions of certificate of occupation have been fulfilled, the conditions being:

That the occupier shall, before the end of two years, build a dwelling house and reside on the premises. He shall maintain his home on the premises from and after the end of two years from date of certificate. He shall before the end of six years from date of certificate have in cultivation not less than 10 per cent of the land, or have in cultivation 5 per cent of the land, and, in good growing

condition, not less than ten timber, shade, or fruit trees per acre on agricultural land, or if pastoral land, fence the same within six years.

He shall pay the taxes assessed upon the premises within sixty days after the same are delinquent.

He shall perform any conditions of the certificates for the planting or protection of trees, or prevention or destruction of vegetable pests that may be on the premises.

CONDITIONS OF HOMESTEAD LEASE.

The Lessee or his successors must maintain his home on the leased premises, must pay the taxes assessed upon the premises, within sixty days after the same are delinquent, and perform any conditions of the lease relating to protection or planting of trees, or destruction and prevention of vegetable pests.

Lands held under a certificate of occupation or homestead lease are liable to taxation as estates in fee.

In case of the death of an occupier or lessee his interests, notwithstanding any devise or bequest, shall vest in his relations, in the order prescribed in the Act, the widow or widower being first in order, then the children, etc.

Certificates of occupation or homestead lease, or any interest thereunder, is not assignable by way of mortgage nor is the same subject to attachment, levy, or sale on any process issuing from the courts of the country. Neither the whole nor any portion of the premises may be sub-let.

Surrender may be made to the Government by an occupier or lessee having the whole interest if all conditions to date of surrender have been fulfilled, and the person so surrendering is entitled to receive from the Government the value of permanent improvement, whenever the same is received by the Government from a new tenant.

RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASES.

Right of Purchase Leases, for the term of twenty-one years, may be issued to qualified applicants, with the privilege to the Lessee of purchasing at the end of three years and upon fulfillment of special conditions.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS.

Any person who is over 18 years of age, who is a citizen by birth or naturalization of the Republic of Hawaii or who has received letters of denization of special rights of citizenship, who is under no civil disability for any offense, who is not delinquent in the payment of taxes, and who does not own any agricultural or pastoral land in the Hawaiian Islands, may apply for Right of Purchase Lease, the limit of areas which may be acquired being, 100 acres

first-class agricultural land; 200 acres second-class agricultural land; 2 acres wet (rice or taro) land; 600 acres first-class pastoral land; 1,200 acres second-class pastoral land; 400 acres mixed agricultural and pastoral land.

Any qualified person, owning less than the respective amounts stated in foregoing list and which is not subject to residence condition, may acquire additional land of the classes already held by him, but so that his aggregate holding shall not be in excess of the limit named; or if desiring additional land of another class, may acquire the same according to ratio established between the various classes.

Husband and wife may not both be applicants for Right of Purchase Leases.

Application must be made in person at the office of Sub-Agent of the District, and must be accompanied by a fee equal to six months' rent of premises, fee to be credited on account of rent if application is successful, and to be returned if application is unsuccessful. In case of more than one application for same lot, the first application takes precedence.

CONDITIONS OF RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASE.

Term: Twenty-one years.

Rental: Eight per cent on the appraised value given in lease, payable semi-annually.

The Lessee must from the end of the first to the end of the fifth year continuously maintain his home on the leased premises.

The Lessee must have in cultivation at the end of three years 5 per cent and at the end of five years 10 per cent of his holding, and maintain on agricultural land an average of ten trees to the acre.

Pastoral land must be fenced.

Interest in Right of Purchase Lease is not assignable without written consent of the Commissioners of Public Lands, but the lease may be surrendered to the Government.

In case of forfeiture or surrender of Right of Purchase Lease, reappraisement is made of the land and of permanent improvements thereon, and if the land is again disposed of, the incoming tenant shall pay for such permanent improvements, and the amount when so received by the Government shall be paid to the surrendering Lessee.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PURCHASE MAY BE MADE.

At any time after third year of leasehold term, the Lessee is entitled to a Land Patent, giving fee-simple title, upon his payment of the appraised value set forth

in lease, if he has reduced to cultivation 25 per cent of his leased premises and has substantially performed all other conditions of his lease.

CASH FREEHOLDS.

Cash Freehold Lots are sold at auction, to the highest qualified bidder, at appraised value as upset price.

The qualification of applicants for Cash Freeholds and the areas of land which may be acquired are the same as those under Right of Purchase Lease system.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications must be made to Sub-Agent of District in writing, with sworn declaration as to qualifications, and a fee of 10 per cent of appraised value of lot, which fee is forfeited if applicant declines to take the premises at the appraised value, and is credited to him if he becomes the purchaser of the lot. If such applicant however is outbid, his fee is returned to him.

If two or more applications are made and there is no bid above the upset price, the first applicant takes precedence.

The purchaser at auction sale must pay immediately thereafter one-fourth of purchase price, and thereupon receive a "Freehold Agreement."

CONDITIONS OF FREEHOLD AGREEMENT.

The freeholder shall pay the balance of purchase price in equal installments in one, two, and three years, with interest at 6 per cent, but may pay any installment before it is due and stop corresponding interest.

Twenty-five per cent of agricultural land must be cultivated and pastoral land fenced before the end of third year.

Freeholder must maintain his home on the premises from end of first to end of third year.

He may not assign or sublet without consent of Agent of Public Lands.

He must allow agents of the Government to enter and examine the premises.

He must pay all taxes that may be due upon the premises.

If all conditions are fulfilled, he is entitled at end of three years to Patent giving fee-simple title.

In case of forfeiture or surrender, the land and permanent improvements are reappraised separately, and the value of such improvements when received by Government from new tenant or freeholder will be paid to surrendering freeholder.

SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Six or more qualified persons may form a "Settlement Association" and apply for holdings in one block.

The provisions for cash freehold apply to the settlement of such blocks, but first auction sale is confined to members of such Settlement Association.

Any lot in such block which may be forfeited or surrendered, or which is not taken up by any member of the Settlement Association within three months, shall be open to any qualified applicants.

Disputes, disagreements, or misunderstandings between the parties to certificate of occupation, homestead lease, right of purchase lease, or cash freehold, and relating thereto, which can not be amicably settled, shall be submitted to the Circuit Judge in whose jurisdiction the premises are situated, and his decision shall be final, subject only to appeal to Supreme Court.

CASH SALES AND SPECIAL AGREEMENTS.

With consent of Executive Council, public lands not under lease may be sold in parcels of not over 1,000 acres, at public auction, for cash, and upon such sale and payment of full consideration a land patent will issue.

Parcels of land of not over 600 acres may, with consent of executive council, be sold at public auction upon part credit and part cash, and upon such terms and conditions of improvement, residence, etc., as may be imposed.

Upon fulfillment of all conditions, a Land Patent will issue.

GENERAL LEASES.

General leases of public lands may be made for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Such leases are sold at public auction, and require rent in advance quarterly, semiannually, or annually.

The conditions of general leases are made at discretion of the Commissioners, and may be made for any class of public lands.

METHODS OF ACQUIRING LAND.

In addition to the foregoing, the pamphlet says:

Land can be obtained from the Government by two methods, viz, the cash freehold system and the right of purchase leases. Under the first system, the land is sold at auction. The purchaser pays one-quarter in cash and the rest in equal

installments of one, two, and three years, interest being charged at the rate of 6 per cent upon the unpaid balance. Under this system, the purchaser is bound to maintain a home on the land from the commencement of the second year to the end of the third. The right of purchase leases are drawn for twenty-one years at a rental of 8 per cent on the appraised value of the land. The lessee has the privilege of purchasing the land after the third year at the original appraised value, provided 25 per cent of the land is reduced to cultivation and other conditions of the lease filled. In this case, a home must be maintained from the end of the first year to the end of the fifth year. The limit of first-class agricultural land obtainable is 100 acres. This amount is increased on lands of inferior quality. Under the above conditions, the applicant must be 18 years of age and obtain special letters of denization. Land can also be obtained from the various land and investment companies and from private parties.

VI.

Foreign Commerce.

The United States practically monopolizes the trade of Hawaii. According to reports of United States Consul-General Mills, dated Honolulu, August 31, 1896, and March 10, 1897, printed in Volume I, Commercial Relations of the United States, 1895-96, pages 999-1017, inclusive, of the total exports from these Islands, the United States received in 1894, 98.42 per cent, and in 1895, 99.04 per cent. Of the imports, in 1894, 76.23 per cent and in 1895, 79.04 per cent were from the United States.

The total exports from the Hawaiian Islands, according to the books of the collector of customs, adds Consul-General Mills, were \$9,140,794.56, and \$8,474,138.15, for the years 1894 and 1895, respectively, a decrease of \$666,656.41. The imports for 1894 were \$5,713,181.43, and for 1895, \$5,714,017.54, an increase of \$836.11.

The following tables show the exports and imports for 1894 and 1895, together with the increase and decrease in values by countries:

EXPORTS.

Whither exported.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
United States	8, 997, 069. 27	8, 392, 189. 54	.....	604, 879. 73
Australia and New Zealand...	5, 201. 52	6, 124. 75	923. 23	.....
Islands of the Pacific.....	17, 018. 87	10, 332. 29	.....	6, 686. 58
Japan and China.....	10, 729. 51	42, 221. 50	31, 491. 99	.....
Canada	109, 298. 61	23, 270. 07	.....	86, 028. 54
All others	1, 476. 78	.....	.....	1, 476. 78
Total.....	9, 140, 794. 56	8, 474, 138. 15	32, 415. 22	699, 071. 63

Total decrease in 1895, \$666,656.41.

IMPORTS.

Whence imported.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
United States	4, 354, 290. 42	4, 516, 319. 38	162, 028. 96	.....
Great Britain	465, 479. 72	471, 122. 98	5, 643. 26	.....
Germany	140, 233. 07	110, 751. 61	.....	29, 481. 46
China	230, 270. 41	223, 701. 56	.....	6, 568. 85
Japan	183, 867. 52	207, 125. 59	23, 258. 07	.....
Australia and New Zealand...	186, 518. 75	122, 804. 60	.....	63, 714. 15
Canada	118, 198. 57	30, 731. 21	.....	87, 467. 36
Islands of the Pacific	21, 570. 24	1, 192. 51	.....	20, 377. 73
France	8, 786. 31	7, 849. 90	.....	936. 41
Other countries	3, 466. 42	21, 793. 20	18, 326. 78	.....
Whale ships	500. 00	625. 00	125. 00	.....
Total	5, 713, 181. 43	5, 714, 017. 54	209, 382. 07	208, 545. 96

Total increase in 1895, \$836.11.

EXPORTS BY ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES, 1894-95.

The following tables show the articles of export from the Hawaiian Islands to all ports during the years 1894 and 1895, together with the values and the countries to which exported:

EXPORTS FOR 1894.

Articles.	United States Pacific ports.	Australia and New Zealand.	Islands of the Pacific.	Japan and China.	Canada.	Total value. ^a	
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sugar.....	8, 472, 892. 89	.....	716. 21	.....	.....	8, 473, 609. 10	.....
Rice.....	251, 628. 19	.....	826. 50	.....	74, 929. 40	327, 384. 09	.....
Coffee.....	30, 496. 77	100. 00	58. 00	.....	7, 462. 73	38, 117. 50	.....
Bananas.....	112, 930. 75	.....	.....	12. 00	11, 564. 37	124, 507. 12	.....
Wool.....	7, 396. 69	.....	.....	.....	11, 469. 34	18, 866. 03	.....
Hides.....	34, 168. 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	34, 168. 54	.....
Pineapples.....	8, 170. 50	.....	.....	.....	1, 719. 31	9, 889. 81	.....
Goatskins.....	2, 248. 00	.....	.....	.....	56. 70	2, 304. 70	.....
Sheepskins.....	353. 70	.....	.....	.....	466. 40	820. 10	.....
Molasses.....	2, 733. 05	.....	.....	2, 940. 00	377. 06	6, 050. 11	.....
Betel leaves.....	580. 00	.....	.....	.....	32. 00	612. 00	.....
Taro flour.....	55. 00	.....	15. 00	.....	.....	70. 00	.....
Watermelons.....	85. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	323. 10	.....
Plants, seeds.....	3. 00	.....	10. 00	.....	238. 10	13. 00	.....
Sundry fruit.....	1, 769. 00	1. 00	.....	.....	107. 15	1, 877. 15	.....
Awa.....	203. 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	203. 10	.....
Bones and horns.....	366. 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	366. 55	.....
Curios.....	.....	50. 00	500. 00	.....	.....	550. 00	.....
Sundries.....	4, 494. 26	1, 325. 00	7, 573. 71	.....	184. 90	13, 577. 87	.....
Foreign goods.....	66, 494. 28	3, 725. 52	7, 319. 45	7, 777. 41	691. 15	87, 484. 69	.....
Total.....	8, 997, 069. 27	5, 201. 52	17, 018. 87	10, 729. 51	109, 298. 61	9, 140, 794. 56

^a Foreign goods valued at \$1,476.78 were exported to "all other countries."

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Articles.	United States Pacific ports.	United States Atlantic ports.	Australia and New Zealand.	Islands of the Pacific.	Japan and China.	Canada.	Total value.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sugar	6, 686, 456. 41	1, 288, 708. 00	359. 00	67. 00	.....	.....	7, 975, 590. 41
Rice	155, 184. 00	.....	5. 00	449. 66	.....	5, 908. 50	161, 547. 16
Coffee	22, 011. 18	.....	235. 00	38. 50	.....	539. 00	22, 823. 68
Bananas	97, 813. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 786. 25	102, 599. 25
Wool	13, 946. 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 926. 88	17, 873. 14
Hides	47, 234. 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	47, 234. 14	47, 234. 14
Pineapples	6, 340. 40	.....	150. 00	.....	.....	8, 783. 84	8, 783. 84
Goatskins	2, 638. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 293. 44	2, 638. 20
Sheepskins	798. 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798. 90
Tallow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	2, 924. 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	113. 38	3, 037. 83
Betel leaves	640. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640. 00
Taro flour	6. 00	.....	.....	16. 20	.....	.....	22. 20
Guano .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watermelons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plants and seeds	64. 50	.....	500. 00	.....	1. 00	.....	565. 50
Sundry fruit	873. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	878. 00
Awa	1, 304. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5. 00	1, 304. 50
Bones and horns	529. 70	.....	.....	.....	50. 00	.....	579. 70
Curios	630. 00	.....	120. 00	.....	.....	2. 00	752. 00
Canned fruits	972. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972. 00
Sundries	7, 303. 42	.....	1, 206. 00	144. 35	.....	812. 57	9, 466. 34
Foreign	55, 204. 48	607. 00	3, 549. 75	9, 616. 58	42, 170. 50	4, 883. 05	116, 031. 36
Total	7, 102, 874. 54	1, 289, 315. 00	6, 124. 75	10, 332. 29	42, 221. 50	23, 270. 07	8, 474, 138. 15
From Honolulu	4, 901, 602. 69	1, 289, 315. 00	6, 124. 75	10, 332. 29	42, 221. 50	23, 270. 07	6, 272, 866. 30
From Kahului	687, 440. 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687, 440. 32
From Hilo	1, 054, 759. 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 054, 759. 67
From Mahukona	459, 061. 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459, 071. 86
From Waimea .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7, 102, 874. 54	1, 289, 315. 00	6, 124. 75	10, 332. 29	42, 221. 50	23, 270. 07	8, 474, 138. 15

IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES, 1894-95.

The two following tables give the value of merchandise imported into the Hawaiian Islands during the years 1894 and 1895, by countries:

IMPORTS IN 1894.

Whence imported.	Goods free by treaty.	Goods paying duty.	Spirits paying duty.	Goods bonded.	Spirits bonded.	Goods free by civil code.	Total.	Per cent.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
United States Pacific ports.....	2,551,707.50	431,807.79	98,080.38	3,770.65	54,561.75	984,285.56	4,124,213.63	72.20
United States Atlantic ports....	186,006.18	14,221.57	166.05	873.30	27,051.95	1,757.74	230,076.79	4.03
Great Britain.....	.....	391,555.89	5,408.88	5,528.57	11,115.06	51,781.32	465,479.72	8.10
Germany.....	.....	94,161.55	4,758.86	.....	7,377.23	33,935.43	140,233.07	2.46
China.....	.....	181,933.80	33.44	37,620.58	8,930.82	1,751.77	230,270.41	4.04
Japan.....	.....	138,470.08	31,574.29	368.50	3,022.96	10,431.75	183,867.52	3.22
Australia and New Zealand.....	.....	94,731.29	236.49	.....	1,110.62	90,440.35	186,518.75	3.27
Canada.....	.....	40,177.33	1,134.72	.....	3,088.72	73,797.80	118,108.57	2.07
Islands of the Pacific.....	.....	309.41	.....	.....	.....	21,260.83	21,570.24	.38
France.....	.....	7,856.19	359.34	.....	476.98	93.86	8,786.31	.10
Other countries.....	.....	1,246.42	.....	2,220.00	.....	.....	3,466.42	.06
Whale ships.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	.01
Total.....	2,738,213.68	1,396,471.32	141,842.45	50,381.60	116,736.03	1,269,536.35	5,713,181.43	100.00

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Whence imported.	Goods free by treaty.	Goods paying duty.	Spirits paying duty.	Goods bonded.	Spirits bonded.	Goods free by civil code.	Total.	Per cent.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
United States Pacific ports.....	2,690,911.99	487,089.81	101,899.24	2,994.37	47,228.93	791,795.88	4,121,920.22	72.14
United States Atlantic ports....	237,218.43	30,171.73	.....	8,908.72	13,983.30	14,116.98	394,399.16	6.90
Great Britain.....	.....	410,934.19	2,289.45	2,777.23	9,314.44	45,807.67	471,122.98	8.25
Germany.....	.....	61,144.98	3,173.78	102.90	6,847.20	39,482.75	110,751.61	1.94
China.....	.....	164,069.04	170.13	47,592.51	11,859.88	10.00	223,701.56	3.92
Japan.....	.....	143,181.67	40,305.84	2,539.62	15,584.84	5,513.62	207,125.59	3.62
Australia and New Zealand.....	.....	66,068.78	401.58	812.76	2,052.29	53,469.19	122,804.60	2.15
Canada.....	.....	8,032.56	813.46	2,150.45	2,409.72	17,325.02	30,731.21	.54
Islands of the Pacific.....	.....	229.34	.....	.....	.....	963.17	1,192.51	.02
France.....	.....	7,849.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,849.99	.14
Other countries.....	.....	183.53	195.00	.....	.....	21,414.67	21,793.20	.38
Whale ships.....	625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625.00	.....
Total.....	3,018,755.42	1,378,955.53	149,248.48	67,878.56	109,280.60	989,898.95	5,714,017.54	100.00
At Honolulu.....	2,507,120.34	1,329,288.60	149,248.48	67,878.56	109,280.60	860,078.10	5,022,894.77	87.90
At Kahului.....	151,305.88	22,480.03	.....	.....	.....	39,641.53	213,427.44	3.74
At Hilo.....	260,887.38	20,598.86	.....	.....	.....	76,381.52	357,867.76	6.26
At Mahukona.....	92,972.11	5,781.06	.....	.....	.....	13,797.80	112,520.97	1.97
At Waimea.....	6,469.71	836.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,306.60	.13
Total.....	3,018,755.42	1,378,955.53	149,248.48	67,878.56	109,280.60	989,898.95	5,714,017.54	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF CARRYING TRADE, 1895.

According to the custom-house figures, during the year 1895, of the total exports from the Islands, amounting to \$8,474,138.15, \$6,771,790.80 worth of merchandise was carried in United States bottoms, \$1,211,035.18 in Hawaiian, \$303,993.65 in German, and \$187,318.52 in British. Of the imports during the same time, amounting to \$5,714,017.54, American vessels brought merchandise valued at \$3,825,313.65; British, \$945,608.22; Hawaiian, \$549,020.90; German, \$389,421.98, and "all others," \$4,652.58. American vessels brought, therefore, 74.70 per cent of the carrying trade between the United States and these Islands.

The total value of exports to the United States, according to records of the United States Consulate-General in Honolulu for 1894, were \$9,145,576.74, and in 1895, \$8,526,881.61, while the Hawaiian custom-house statistics give the values of the said exports for the same periods as \$8,997,069.27 and \$8,392,189.54 respectively. Therefore, in 1894 the figures of the Consulate-General show an excess of \$148,507.47, and in 1895, an excess of \$134,692.07 over the values given by the Hawaiian collector-general of customs. This difference is explained by the fact that the total values of invoices presented at the Consulate-General for certification—including commissions and insurance—are given, whereas the Hawaiian custom-house, in stating values, deducts all charges.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1896.

Consul-General Mills gives the following statement of the trade of Hawaii in 1896. During that year (ended December 31), he says, there was a considerable increase over the preceding year in both the export and import trade of these Islands, the former, however, far exceeding the latter. The total value of the exports for the year 1896 was \$15,515,230.12, while for the year 1895 it amounted to but \$8,474,138.15, showing an increase of

\$7,041,091.98. The total value of imports for the year ended December 31, 1896, was \$6,063,652.41, and for the previous year \$5,339,785.04, an increase of \$723,867.37.

The following tables may be interesting as showing the exports from the Hawaiian Islands during the years 1895 and 1896. The tables give the quantities and values and the countries to which the articles are exported:

Value and percentage of the exports from the Hawaiian Islands for the years 1895 and 1896.

EXPORTS FOR 1895.

Articles.	United States, Pacific ports, 83.82 per cent.	United States, Atlantic ports, 15.22 per cent.	Australia and New Zealand, 0.07 per cent.	Islands of the Pacific, 0.12 per cent.	Japan and China, 0.50 per cent.	Canada, 0.27 per cent.	Total.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Sugar	6, 686, 456. 41	1, 288, 708	359. 00	67. 00	.....	.....	7, 975, 590. 41
Rice	155, 184. 00	.....	5. 00	449. 66	.....	5, 908. 50	161, 547. 16
Coffee	22, 011. 18	.....	235. 00	38. 50	.....	539. 00	22, 823. 68
Bananas	97, 813. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4, 786. 25	102, 599. 25
Wool	13, 946. 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3, 926. 88	17, 873. 14
Hides	47, 234. 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47, 234. 14
Pineapples	6, 340. 40	.....	150. 00	.....	.....	2, 293. 44	8, 783. 84
Goatskins	2, 638. 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 638. 20
Sheepskins	798. 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	798. 90
Molasses	2, 924. 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	113. 38	3, 037. 83
Betel leaves	640. 00	.....	.....	16. 20	.....	.....	640. 00
Taro flour	64. 50	.....	500. 00	.....	1. 00	.....	22. 20
Plants and seeds	873. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	565. 50
Sundry fruit .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5. 00	878. 00
Awa	1, 304. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 304. 50
Bones and horns	529. 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	579. 70
Curios	630. 00	.....	120. 00	.....	50. 00	.....	752. 00
Canned fruits	972. 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	972. 00
Sundries	7, 303. 42	.....	1, 206. 00	144. 35	.....	812. 57	9, 466. 34
Foreign	55, 204. 48	607	3, 549. 75	9, 616. 58	42, 170. 50	4, 883. 05	115, 031. 36
Total	7, 102, 874. 54	1, 289, 315	6, 124. 75	10, 332. 29	42, 221. 50	23, 270. 07	8, 474, 138. 15
From Honolulu	4, 901, 602. 69	1, 289, 315	6, 124. 75	10, 332. 29	42, 221. 50	23, 270. 07	6, 272, 866. 30
From Kahului	687, 440. 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	687, 440. 32
From Hilo	1, 054, 759. 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 054, 759. 67
From Mahukona	459, 071. 86	459, 071. 86
Total	7, 102, 874. 54	1, 289, 315	6, 124. 75	10, 332. 29	42, 221. 50	23, 270. 07	8, 474, 138. 15

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EXPORTS FOR 1896.

Articles.	United States, Pacific ports, 76.40 per cent.	United States, Atlantic ports, 23.24 per cent.	Australia and New Zealand, 0.17 per cent.	Islands of the Pacific.	Japan and China, 0.03 per cent.	Canada, 0.16 per cent.	Total.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sugar	11,324,922.17	3,607,087.91	44.00	118.75	.....	.....	14,932,172.83
Rice	194,903.97	.....	.....	413.19	.....	.....	195,317.16
Coffee	45,444.46	.....	3,060.00	56.40	410	4,679.53	53,650.39
Bananas	121,273.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,815.55	125,089.30
Wool	25,112.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,184.53	33,297.38
Hides	60,311.29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,311.29
Pineapples	13,719.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030.66	15,349.96
Goatskins	4,447.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,447.00
Sheepskins	1,053.81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,053.81
Molasses	833.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	375.88	1,209.72
Betel leaves	612.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	612.50
Taro flour	58.25	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	61.25
Plants and seeds	699.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	699.00
Sundry fruit	685.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	699.50
Awa	988.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	988.50
Bones and horns	529.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	529.50
Curios	550.00	.....	1,140.00	.....	.....	20.00	1,710.00
Canned fruits	2,276.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,276.00
Sundries	2,647.80	40.00	3,057.00	85.81	317	414.53	6,562.14
Foreign	51,900.75	.....	18,289.65	.....	3,372	5,730.50	79,192.90
Total	11,852,970.24	3,607,127.91	25,590.65	677.15	3,999	24,865.18	15,515,230.13
From Honolulu	7,769,747.84	3,450,965.71	25,590.65	677.15	3,999	24,865.18	11,275,845.53
From Kahului	1,455,848.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455,848.04
From Hilo	1,737,565.75	156,162.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,893,727.95
From Mahukona	889,808.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	889,808.61
Total	11,852,970.24	3,607,127.91	25,590.65	677.15	3,999	24,865.18	15,515,230.13

From the preceding tables, compiled at the Hawaiian custom-house, it will be observed that the total exports to the United States for the year 1896 amounted to \$15,460,098.15, leaving but \$55,131.98 for all other countries.

DECLARED EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES BY ARTICLES.

The following table of declared exports to the United States, taken from the books of the Consulate General, shows the exports in 1896 to have been \$15,816,657.16, an excess of \$356,559.01 over the figures of the Hawaiian custom-house. This difference is accounted for, as previously explained, by the fact that commissions and insurance are added to the value of the goods exported through the Consulate General, while all charges are deducted from the invoices at the Hawaiian custom-house and only the value of the goods entered on the books.

This table shows the goods exported from the Hawaiian Islands to the United States through the Consulate General and its agencies for the years 1895 and 1896, together with the increase and decrease in the various items:

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase	Decrease.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Awa root.....	1, 448. 85	985. 18	.....	463. 67
Bananas.....	71, 136. 97	79, 789. 96	8, 652. 99	.....
Betel leaves.....	345. 00	268. 80	.....	76. 20
Coffee.....	19, 493. 97	56, 892. 24	37, 398. 27	.....
Hawaiian exhibits.....	802. 50	.....	.....	802. 50
Hides and skins.....	61, 975. 01	68, 452. 30	6, 477. 29	.....
Household goods.....	11, 741. 66	8, 594. 25	.....	3, 147. 41
Molasses.....	2, 707. 68	847. 84	.....	1, 859. 84
Paintings.....	1, 002. 50	.....	.....	1, 002. 50
Pineapples.....	4, 874. 09	8, 901. 05	4, 026. 96	.....
Pineapples, canned.....	.....	3, 845. 00	3, 845. 00	.....
Pine plants.....	.....	620. 00	620. 00	.....
Returned goods:				
Empty kegs.....	6, 696. 00	9, 093. 85	2, 397. 85	.....
Empty bottles.....	2, 796. 88	763. 92	.....	2, 032. 96
Miscellaneous.....	14, 108. 94	16, 149. 19	2, 040. 25	.....
Whisky.....	9, 958. 35	7, 759. 32	.....	2, 199. 03
Rice.....	165, 523. 36	207, 698. 64	42, 175. 28	.....
Sugar.....	8, 134, 338. 61	15, 318, 502. 37	7, 184, 163. 76	.....

Articles.	1895.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Sperm oil	3, 274. 50	.....	.....	3, 274. 50
Sundries	4, 588. 81	2, 764. 85	.....	1, 823. 96
Whalebone .....	.....	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	.....
Wool	10, 067. 93	16, 728. 40	6, 660. 47	.....
Total	8, 526, 881. 61	15, 816, 657. 16	7, 306, 458. 12	16, 682. 57
Increase for 1896. ....	.....	.....	7, 289, 775. 55	.....

IMPORTS, 1895 AND 1896.

The following tables show the value of the imports of the Hawaiian Islands during the years 1895 and 1896:

Whence imported.	Goods free by treaty.	Goods paying duty.	Spirits paying duty.	Goods bonded.	Spirits bonded.	Goods free by civil code.	Total.	Per cent.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	
1895.								
United States Pacific ports.....	2,690,911.99	487,089.81	101,899.24	2,994.37	47,228.93	791,795.38	4,121,020.22	72.14
United States Atlantic ports....	327,218.43	30,171.73	.....	8,968.72	13,983.30	14,116.98	394,399.16	6.90
Great Britain.....	.....	410,934.19	2,289.45	2,777.23	9,314.44	45,807.67	471,122.08	8.25
Germany.....	.....	61,144.98	3,173.78	102.90	6,847.20	39,482.75	110,751.61	1.94
China.....	.....	164,069.04	170.13	47,592.51	11,859.88	10.00	223,701.56	3.92
Japan.....	.....	143,181.67	40,395.84	2,539.62	15,584.84	5,513.62	207,125.59	3.62
Australia and New Zealand.....	.....	66,068.78	401.58	312.76	2,052.29	53,469.19	122,804.60	2.15
Canada.....	.....	8,032.56	813.46	2,150.45	2,409.72	17,325.02	30,731.21	.54
Islands of the Pacific.....	.....	229.34	.....	.....	.....	963.17	1,192.51	.02
France.....	.....	7,849.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,849.90	.14
Other countries.....	.....	183.53	195.00	.....	.....	21,414.67	21,793.20	.38
Whale ships.....	625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625.00	.....
Total.....	3,018,755.42	1,378,955.53	149,248.48	67,878.56	109,280.60	989,898.95	5,714,017.54	100.00
Entered at—								
Honolulu.....	2,507,120.34	1,329,288.69	149,248.48	67,878.56	109,280.60	860,078.10	5,022,894.77	87.90
Kahului.....	151,395.88	22,480.93	.....	.....	.....	39,641.53	213,427.44	3.74
Hilo.....	260,887.38	20,598.86	.....	.....	.....	76,381.52	357,867.76	6.26
Mahukona.....	92,972.11	5,751.06	.....	.....	.....	13,797.80	112,520.97	1.97
Waimea.....	6,469.71	836.89	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,306.60	.13
Total.....	3,018,755.42	1,378,955.53	149,248.48	67,878.56	109,280.60	989,898.95	5,714,017.54	100.00

United States Pacific ports.....	3, 022, 593. 99	531, 671. 60	119, 397. 84	3, 324. 98	36, 447. 58	1, 522, 292. 98	5, 235, 728. 97	73. 08
United States Atlantic ports.....	203, 065. 81	14, 705. 23	.....	.....	414. 92	10, 233. 27	228, 479. 23	3. 19
Great Britain .....	.....	627, 108. 16	9, 130. 03	1, 890. 67	10, 790. 78	106, 782. 70	755, 801. 34	10. 54
Germany .....	.....	96, 434. 11	6, 624. 48	343. 85	8, 062. 85	36, 061. 32	147, 526. 61	2. 06
China.....	.....	235, 816. 75	331. 97	42, 078. 84	20, 227. 16	610. 25	299, 070. 97	4. 17
Japan.....	.....	189, 880. 48	74, 968. 86	40. 86	3, 289. 97	8, 303. 63	276, 483. 80	3. 86
Australia and New Zealand.....	.....	24, 131. 54	44. 00	73. 93	1, 460. 37	87, 934. 81	113, 044. 65	1. 58
Canada .....	.....	9, 493. 12	.....	123. 60	1, 963. 22	41, 402. 05	52, 981. 99	. 75
Islands of the Pacific.....	.....	527. 08	.....	.....	.....	4, 069. 25	4, 596. 33	. 06
France.....	.....	7, 642. 67	680. 31	16. 50	5, 777. 58	3, 603. 96	17, 721. 02	. 25
Other countries.....	.....	3, 824. 26	1, 908. 26	2, 748. 14	249. 96	23, 795. 87	32, 526. 49	. 46
Total	3, 225, 659. 80	1, 741, 385. 00	213, 085. 75	50, 650. 37	88, 684. 39	1, 845, 096. 09	7, 164, 561. 40	100. 00
Entered at—								
Honolulu	2, 655, 338. 90	1, 672, 337. 17	213, 085. 75	50, 650. 37	88, 684. 39	1, 683, 797. 73	6, 363, 804. 31	88. 83
Kahului	170, 045. 65	33, 211. 98	.....	.....	.....	40, 179. 64	243, 437. 27	3. 40
Hilo	292, 339. 94	24, 321. 49	.....	.....	.....	89, 995. 09	406, 056. 52	5. 67
Mahukona	107, 874. 81	11, 514. 36	.....	.....	.....	31, 123. 63	150, 512. 80	2. 10
Waimea.....	60. 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60. 50	.....
Total	3, 225, 659. 80	1, 741, 385. 00	213, 085. 75	50, 650. 37	88, 684. 39	1, 845, 096. 09	7, 164, 561. 40	100. 00

HAWAII.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CARRYING TRADE, 1896.

Of the exports from Honolulu for 1896, valued by the customs authorities at \$15,515,230.13, \$13,502,410.43 worth of merchandise was carried in United States bottoms, \$732,371.60 in British, \$359,089.40 in German, \$742,772.95 in Hawaiian, and \$178,585.75 unclassified. Of the imports during the same period, amounting to \$7,164,561.40 (which includes an importation of \$1,100,908.99 in specie, not mentioned in the figures given in the first part of this statement), goods valued at \$5,212,132.42 were carried in American ships, while British ships carried cargoes valued at \$1,065,209.30, German ships \$318,161.17, Hawaiian ships \$451,285.73, and \$114,772.78 worth of merchandise was carried in bottoms not classified—probably Japanese.

Of the total export and import trade of the Islands for the year 1896, according to the books of the Collector General of Customs, the United States had 82.53 per cent; Great Britain, 7.93; Germany, 2.98; Hawaii, 5.26, and unclassified, 1.30.

During the year 1896, about 100 United States vessels entered the port of Honolulu, a number of them making many trips (the *Australia*, for instance, entering and clearing 15 times during that period), 27 British, 9 German, 11 Hawaiian, 8 Japanese, 6 Norwegian, and 1 Nicaraguan. Among the vessels classed as British are the *Belgic*, *China*, *Coptic*, *Doric*, *Gaelic*, and *Monowai*, which are chartered by American companies. The first five named vessels have regular runs between San Francisco and Hongkong, and the *Monowai*, chartered by the Oceanic Steamship Company, plies between San Francisco and the English colonies. The coal vessels are generally from Newcastle, New South Wales, or British Columbia. These vessels, after discharging their coal, endeavor to obtain cargoes of sugar for San Francisco. During the years 1895 and 1896, however, owing to the large shipments of sugar from Honolulu to the Atlantic Seaboard, many of these vessels were

compelled to leave Honoiulu in ballast, being unable to obtain cargoes.

COMMERCE 1887-1896.

The following table may be interesting as showing the exports and imports of the Hawaiian Islands from 1887 to 1896, inclusive:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of ex-ports.	Total exports and imports.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1887	4,943,840.72	9,529,447.33	4,585,606.61	14,473,288.05
1888	4,540,887.46	11,707,598.76	7,166,711.30	16,248,486.22
1889	5,438,790.63	13,874,341.40	8,435,550.77	19,313,132.03
1890	6,962,201.13	13,142,829.48	6,180,628.35	20,105,030.61
1891	7,439,482.65	10,258,788.27	2,819,305.62	17,698,270.92
1892	4,684,207.31	8,060,087.21	3,375,879.90	12,744,294.52
1893	5,346,808.58	10,818,158.09	5,471,349.51	16,164,966.67
1894	5,713,181.43	9,140,794.56	3,427,613.13	14,853,975.99
1895	5,714,017.54	8,474,138.15	2,760,120.61	14,188,155.69
1896	7,161,561.40	15,515,230.13	8,350,668.73	22,679,791.53
Total ...	57,947,978.85	110,521,413.38	52,573,434.53	168,469,392.23

From these figures, it appears that the total trade of the Islands in 1896 was larger by \$2,574,760.92 than during any of the other years covered by the table, and that the only years that approached the volume of business transacted were 1889 and 1890.

UNITED STATES GOODS IN UNITED STATES VESSELS.

So far as the consumption of foreign goods in Hawaii is concerned, it can be stated that United States products constitute as much thereof proportionally as they constitute in the consumption of any of the States in the Union. It is also worthy of note—in this respect differing from our trade with any other foreign country or colony—that the trade is mainly carried on in United States vessels.

EXCESS OF HAWAIIAN EXPORTS.

The very large exports of Hawaiian products as compared with the imports are noticeable, viz, \$8,471,138 in 1895, against imports amounting to \$5,714,076, leaving a balance in favor of the

exports of \$2,757,062. The exports for the fiscal year 1896 were still greater than those for 1895 or 1894. Consul-General Mills shows that the exports declared for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1896, amounted to \$13,822,850. Of this export, sugar alone amounted to \$13,606,421. The Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, gives the imports of sugar into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands during the year ended June 30, 1896, as follows: Cane and other sugar, under treaty with Hawaiian Islands, into New York, 65,615,647 pounds, valued at \$1,828,953; into San Francisco, 286,559,622 pounds, valued at \$9,507,843; total, 352,175,269 pounds, valued at \$11,336,796, or \$2,269,625 less than the value given in the declaration of exports at the Consulate General and at the agencies thereunder. It may be that the exports declared at Honolulu alone covered the whole sugar exports of the Islands. By adding to this amount (\$9,708,813) about 15 per cent for costs and charges and increased value, it would bring it to about the United States customs valuation. In any case, the figures given by the latter cover the imports of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands during the year under consideration, and show an increase over the sugar imports of 1895 of \$3,940,581.

HAWAIIAN TRADE REVIEW.

The Annual Report of Mr. J. B. Castle, Collector-General of Customs, to the Minister of Finance of the Hawaiian Islands, dated January 26, 1897, says:

In accordance with law, I transmit you herewith the record of the business transacted by the bureau of customs of the Republic for the year ending December 31, 1896. In addition to the usual classification and distribution in statistical tables, I have embodied in the present report the Hawaiian tariff as now in force, together with a carefully revised digest of the laws and regulations governing the administration of this bureau, the whole being now in such convenient form that its liberal distribution among importers, and through Hawaiian consuls among exporters to Hawaii, will surely prevent numbers of errors that now often occur.

It is particularly gratifying to be able to report so large an increase in the receipts as that shown by the table. The causes for the increase for 1895 above 1894 were pointed out in some detail in the report for the former year. In the present case, however, it is more especially due to and is the reflection of the "year of plenty," which 1896 proved to be in nearly every line of business, rather than to special causes of increase which characterized the former year, although persistent effort in strictness of administration has doubtless had a favorable influence on the revenue not accessible to exact computation. The importance in this connection of an expert in the position of appraiser must not be lost sight of. The present report shows an increase in the revenue from that department in spite of the fact that it practically covers but nine months, the work of the last three having been but desultory. The importance of this branch of our work has been, in my opinion, incontestably demonstrated. While the revenue for 1895 and 1896 has exceeded my estimate by over \$150,000, it can not be expected that 1897 will prove a like "year of plenty" with 1890, and the remission of the duty on grape wines below 18 per cent of alcohol will doubtless make a difference of not less than \$30,000. I therefore consider \$600,000 a liberal estimate of customs revenue for 1897.

While sugar continues to practically monopolize the list of exports, it is a favorable indication to see the amount of coffee exported double, and that of pineapples treble, that of 1895. The export of bananas continues to increase as well. The prosperity of the year is well indexed by the average of $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound as the invoice price of sugar.

With the ensuing year, such changes in the method of statistical record have been effected as will segregate imports by the countries of origin, and will add much to the value of future annual reports. * * *

Beyond the new feature of a large amount of silver in the specie importations for the year (\$85,408.99 out of \$1,015,500), I note nothing further in the present report calling for comment.

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT.

A valuable statement of the trade of the Hawaiian Islands is given in the Monthly Summary of the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury, for May, 1897, corrected to July 1. The following tables, showing the exports and imports of the United States, by articles, from 1875 (the year in which the reciprocity treaty was concluded) to 1896, inclusive, are taken from this source:

Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands.

Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
MERCHANDISE.				
Agricultural implementsdollars..	2, 438	7, 177	9, 323	17, 140
Animalsdollars..	2, 570	3, 005	5, 875	17, 900
Books, maps, engravings, etc..dollars..	6, 951	7, 334	5, 519	10, 105
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and biscuit..... { pounds..	349, 012	159, 143	367, 731	496, 197
{ dollars..	16, 265	10, 261	17, 766	27, 290
Wheat flour { barrels..	9, 905	11, 076	11, 698	14, 004
{ dollars..	47, 701	63, 361	72, 640	89, 686
All otherdollars..	8, 473	11, 166	18, 811	26, 176
Carriages and street cars, etc..dollars..	1, 188	6, 361	10, 477	15, 430
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes..dollars..	11, 482	14, 790	19, 909	12, 265
Coal { tons . . .	3, 043	430	684	1, 099
{ dollars..	19, 494	2, 810	5, 026	7, 515
Copper and manufactures of..dollars..	1, 381	5, 275	3, 167	6, 820
Cotton, manufactures ofdollars..	23, 621	41, 491	103, 849	80, 249
Fancy articles <i>a</i>dollars..	14, 745	14, 531	15, 796	16, 260
Fishdollars..	32, 052	20, 212	28, 689	40, 720
Flax, hemp, etc., and manufactures of, dollars	1, 788	1, 066	6, 657	2, 801
Fruits, including nutsdollars..	9, 826	10, 259	15, 271	14, 566
Glass and glasswaredollars..	5, 102	4, 034	8, 789	7, 307
Gunpowder and other explosives, dol- lars	1, 619	4, 225	4, 310	5, 469
Hay { tons . . .	121	270	238	469
{ dollars..	1, 994	5, 117	4, 376	8, 345
India rubber and gutta-percha, and man- ufactures ofdollars..	3, 587	2, 810	18, 204	7, 587
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, dollars	61, 422	98, 707	162, 771	483, 031
Jewelry, and manufactures, gold and silverdollars..	1, 728	1, 268	1, 698	6, 626
Leather, and manufactures of..dollars..	35, 731	34, 393	47, 841	70, 201
Lime and cement { barrels..	4, 495	2, 400	3, 604	5, 821
{ dollars..	9, 863	4, 650	6, 054	8, 775
Malt liquorsdollars..	188	704	1, 061	3, 505
Matchesdollars..	16, 369	5, 246	14, 679	6, 094
Musical instrumentsdollars..	3, 682	1, 347	4, 442	4, 974
Oilsdollars..	11, 080	5, 667	30, 054	34, 186
Paints, pigments, and colorsdollars..	1, 860	3, 722	2, 413	4, 213
Paper and stationerydollars..	10, 591	14, 404	18, 061	18, 107
Provisions, meat, and dairy products, dollars	27, 173	28, 309	29, 652	52, 373
Spiritsdollars..	14, 984	10, 200	12, 333	13, 187
Sugar, refined { pounds..	10, 478	15, 365	193, 591	86, 484
{ dollars..	1, 095	1, 520	19, 463	9, 214
Tobacco, manufactures ofdollars..	13, 884	27, 653	33, 915	38, 538
Vegetablesdollars..	9, 828	7, 494	8, 722	13, 273
Winedollars..	1, 078	1, 016	2, 091	572

a "Fancy articles," 1892 to 1896, inclusive, include "perfumery and cosmetics" and "toys" only.

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Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands.

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
6, 626	9, 901	13, 516	11, 388	21, 250	41, 662	10, 984
74, 216	90, 192	85, 867	149, 922	98, 604	144, 090	70, 211
8, 787	10, 442	14, 293	18, 536	19, 696	18, 481	13, 507
608, 525	643, 195	654, 921	659, 415	677, 923	661, 181	670, 380
35, 496	33, 052	34, 224	35, 604	40, 748	41, 452	35, 706
17, 934	17, 074	21, 221	21, 741	34, 200	37, 236	43, 126
93, 484	99, 648	102, 239	111, 765	185, 307	190, 105	184, 050
45, 201	69, 959	87, 251	135, 673	158, 851	184, 406	194, 739
27, 427	28, 291	36, 167	46, 943	32, 051	41, 279	19, 333
25, 765	27, 569	44, 168	48, 782	63, 922	59, 885	47, 999
1, 362	922	2, 762	2, 369	1, 541	4, 972	581
5, 389	5, 775	13, 958	13, 986	9, 495	19, 301	4, 795
7, 168	8, 740	3, 972	7, 597	4, 984	4, 836	4, 901
125, 281	114, 895	179, 902	205, 568	300, 985	253, 414	215, 656
26, 070	18, 378	19, 795	26, 991	49, 769	46, 626	37, 993
79, 154	76, 380	82, 578	95, 112	128, 703	122, 597	100, 673
7, 096	7, 001	19, 879	21, 482	29, 222	32, 378	40, 758
26, 497	25, 004	35, 175	37, 822	55, 188	50, 594	43, 950
11, 442	5, 942	14, 968	18, 254	23, 231	18, 548	17, 673
9, 127	5, 896	13, 880	7, 599	10, 633	10, 410	8, 189
1, 112	1, 946	2, 072	2, 382	3, 679	3, 563	3, 416
17, 426	23, 579	30, 811	35, 679	68, 056	53, 232	53, 958
6, 211	8, 924	13, 750	18, 160	15, 165	15, 847	12, 641
586, 262	369, 940	601, 191	815, 879	536, 632	420, 709	239, 775
24, 439	17, 914	11, 727	29, 820	31, 526	54, 303	31, 028
90, 485	87, 796	114, 023	155, 705	165, 053	167, 559	152, 503
10, 048	10, 483	12, 328	12, 549	14, 345	11, 546	12, 553
16, 381	14, 706	17, 192	19, 395	25, 687	18, 933	18, 824
12, 883	19, 890	40, 102	12, 024	22, 568	32, 912	38, 728
1, 527	2, 202	18, 790	14, 170	9, 424	4, 793	7, 966
7, 504	3, 590	9, 268	10, 291	8, 776	7, 693	6, 629
26, 606	42, 580	67, 059	57, 523	81, 550	71, 430	60, 379
10, 759	13, 674	20, 186	16, 862	27, 441	22, 448	16, 258
23, 769	27, 365	41, 010	40, 284	55, 058	53, 922	40, 071
130, 816	114, 777	137, 620	160, 710	211, 974	210, 161	169, 191
26, 800	19, 003	29, 666	24, 710	52, 346	40, 885	29, 307
145, 987	206, 513	190, 826	295, 218	356, 615	333, 743	463, 911
15, 606	20, 569	22, 650	29, 164	40, 966	34, 894	35, 674
56, 114	61, 458	77, 555	90, 154	105, 161	93, 274	94, 768
18, 748	17, 605	33, 048	40, 597	40, 891	48, 021	47, 463
1, 519	1, 708	4, 526	1, 312	3, 190	6, 734	10, 371

Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
MERCHANDISE—continued.				
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, etc. } M feet . .	2, 869	5, 821	7, 215	11, 081
} dollars . .	29, 121	59, 346	75, 900	111, 211
Household furniture dollars . .	6, 319	10, 939	22, 195	43, 587
All other dollars . .	49, 225	62, 391	81, 447	121, 972
Wool, manufactures of dollars . .	6, 050	2, 697	4, 432	8, 489
All other articles dollars . .	98, 426	107, 309	155, 751	217, 678
Total domestic exports . . dollars . .	621, 974	724, 267	1, 109, 429	1, 683, 446
Total foreign exports . . . dollars . .	40, 190	54, 990	163, 520	52, 653
Total exports of merchandise, dollars	662, 164	779, 257	1, 272, 949	1, 736, 099
GOLD AND SILVER.				
Gold dollars . .	300	.....	108, 273	42, 000
Silver dollars . .	32, 900	30, 000	79, 240	58, 250

Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
14, 561 142, 558 53, 264 98, 477 10, 545 295, 163	13, 644 143, 044 62, 145 92, 149 12, 370 171, 453	19, 675 223, 816 49, 686 120, 666 12, 339 196, 070	22, 123 259, 422 93, 233 128, 916 22, 199 202, 939	23, 226 294, 574 105, 685 151, 381 21, 083 411, 184	22, 512 326, 913 71, 172 134, 532 76, 341 189, 252	15, 077 195, 892 50, 184 81, 770 85, 354 179, 722
2, 288, 178 86, 740	1, 985, 506 100, 664	2, 694, 583 83, 489	3, 272, 172 78, 603	3, 683, 460 92, 605	3, 446, 024 77, 329	2, 709, 573 78, 349
2, 374, 918	2, 086, 170	2, 778, 072	3, 350, 775	3, 776, 065	3, 523, 353	2, 787, 922
25, 300 109, 680	39, 500 420, 150	140, 405 75, 800	76, 799 25, 700	19, 750 16, 098	88, 980 1, 002, 250	672, 800 25, 000

Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
MERCHANDISE.				
Agricultural implements.....dollars..	9, 444	13, 622	9, 296	7, 886
Animals	90, 496	141, 362	77, 931	86, 378
Books, maps, engravings, etc....dollars..	12, 681	17, 133	8, 684	14, 790
Breadstuffs:				
Bread and bi cuit..... { pounds..	635, 833	587, 579	618, 927	712, 975
Wheat flour				
{ dollars ..	35, 010	35, 072	35, 270	40, 198
{ barrels..	42, 729	47, 632	43, 356	49, 811
{ dollars ..	182, 122	190, 163	178, 034	224, 244
All other	245, 470	250, 702	260, 346	260, 070
Carriages and street cars, etc....dollars..	27, 568	40, 232	17, 415	34, 931
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes....dollars..	54, 393	57, 226	53, 949	66, 835
Coal				
{ tons	1, 344	1, 995	1, 401	1, 141
{ dollars ..	9, 784	12, 519	9, 895	8, 897
Copper, and manufactures of...dollars..	11, 344	3, 583	7, 839	5, 463
Cotton, manufactures of	290, 051	318, 286	293, 986	345, 289
Fancy articles ^a	34, 895	50, 121	42, 655	40, 682
Fish	105, 242	128, 490	110, 942	118, 647
Flax, hemp, etc., and manufactures of,				
dollars	47, 488	41, 133	39, 923	31, 306
Fruits, including nuts	39, 250	39, 304	52, 321	37, 913
Glass and glassware.	15, 820	23, 762	17, 274	13, 803
Gunpowder and other explosives,				
dollars	8, 393	14, 974	13, 292	12, 645
Hay				
{ tons	3, 685	4, 841	3, 993	4, 933
{ dollars ..	54, 088	64, 591	69, 235	71, 247
India rubber and gutta-percha, and man-				
ufactures of	11, 421	20, 339	11, 727	19, 320
Iron and steel, and manufactures of,				
dollars	357, 606	405, 382	265, 564	352, 552
Jewelry, and manufactures, gold and				
silver	15, 297	18, 679	6, 901	3, 693
Leather, and manufactures of	155, 425	174, 193	145, 870	175, 536
Lime and cement				
{ barrels..	9, 313	15, 510	11, 346	13, 860
{ dollars ..	14, 078	22, 469	18, 364	20, 419
Malt liquors.....	41, 403	54, 638	49, 821	54, 254
Matches.....	14, 749	18, 085	1, 090	5, 463
Musical instruments.	5, 907	4, 537	6, 610	4, 797
Oils	97, 663	112, 424	94, 745	74, 086
Paints, pigments, and colors ...dollars..	21, 360	31, 118	23, 242	19, 563
Paper and stationery	52, 039	54, 701	48, 393	54, 232
Provisions (meat and dairy products),				
dollars	155, 829	155, 835	146, 424	148, 763
Spirits.....				
{ dollars ..	46, 157	31, 585	25, 641	24, 883
{ pounds..	658, 486	922, 656	1, 030, 000	856, 073
Sugar, refined.....				
{ dollars ..	46, 847	54, 630	65, 797	59, 276
Tobacco, manufactures of....dollars..	118, 858	99, 990	110, 346	140, 486
Vegetables.....	60, 646	72, 788	54, 278	46, 293
Wine	34, 638	56, 243	62, 671	67, 738

^a "Fancy articles," 1892 to 1896, inclusive, include "perfumery and cosmetics" and "toys" only.

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Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
14, 769	12, 736	6, 948	3, 897	5, 615	11, 373	7, 772
167, 217	122, 867	64, 517	26, 118	35, 401	47, 137	45, 647
18, 251	18, 667	17, 239	15, 661	17, 664	17, 318	25, 746
753, 026	710, 665	701, 270	667, 020	660, 150	730, 765	746, 530
44, 039	40, 518	41, 217	36, 157	35, 991	35, 004	33, 593
52, 239	54, 454	58, 538	48, 414	51, 009	50, 685	62, 112
222, 056	248, 042	296, 908	198, 262	179, 138	160, 759	206, 101
286, 888	436, 971	368, 662	287, 457	283, 110	268, 125	278, 476
96, 392	47, 540	22, 401	10, 681	13, 787	18, 712	26, 063
86, 509	89, 830	76, 557	79, 500	81, 279	98, 869	124, 278
2, 185	5, 549	1, 362	385	715	1, 163	3, 496
12, 128	26, 473	7, 563	3, 426	5, 715	5, 190	10, 660
13, 153	11, 582	2, 462	1, 357	6, 081	7, 459	1, 599
402, 523	312, 636	256, 813	241, 790	297, 771	387, 885	301, 256
57, 692	70, 633	a 18, 384	a 8, 712	a 6, 664	a 8, 406	a 6, 425
140, 867	146, 112	125, 506	107, 630	104, 845	90, 825	95, 171
68, 784	71, 723	31, 585	24, 690	32, 082	27, 895	31, 844
43, 646	45, 940	36, 923	32, 654	33, 375	38, 729	38, 916
25, 609	21, 202	15, 962	12, 391	14, 424	17, 854	19, 347
20, 661	20, 383	9, 439	13, 112	14, 456	18, 062	19, 452
5, 322	5, 607	7, 209	4, 172	5, 392	5, 575	6, 027
73, 022	95, 427	106, 782	47, 209	71, 683	70, 326	66, 832
24, 803	29, 425	15, 933	19, 499	20, 377	11, 217	23, 780
765, 126	762, 896	473, 616	214, 844	405, 316	545, 614	726, 942
24, 578	39, 956	24, 275	5, 636	10, 707	2, 827	6, 620
205, 888	200, 312	136, 374	107, 275	135, 270	151, 795	176, 027
19, 134	21, 199	20, 491	15, 092	16, 303	15, 265	19, 413
30, 132	31, 304	27, 042	18, 913	16, 826	15, 386	17, 923
83, 966	92, 788	88, 793	75, 021	69, 304	53, 621	51, 387
12, 709	15, 285	6, 270	4, 980	17, 266	28, 413	16, 227
11, 069	8, 372	4, 470	3, 357	4, 629	9, 380	20, 190
120, 002	199, 591	66, 948	81, 701	88, 425	101, 390	97, 256
30, 967	36, 935	29, 501	25, 767	28, 603	30, 765	34, 700
67, 051	66, 506	59, 850	53, 053	55, 287	70, 613	70, 278
177, 488	185, 338	182, 652	144, 903	128, 179	147, 608	155, 576
51, 536	51, 990	56, 371	52, 283	45, 747	33, 451	23, 968
1, 280, 819	1, 714, 156	554, 052	352, 867	515, 070	589, 978	822, 378
91, 833	104, 156	26, 937	17, 850	26, 973	27, 271	37, 440
163, 818	178, 843	160, 354	171, 960	150, 330	165, 651	174, 100
60, 080	63, 921	42, 073	33, 782	27, 610	26, 842	27, 188
73, 868	105, 322	93, 927	78, 434	76, 755	57, 571	72, 668

Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
MERCHANDISE—continued.				
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Boards, deals, etc..... { M feet ..	16, 935	16, 669	12, 218	12, 550
{ dollars ..	201, 389	206, 470	158, 845	164, 460
Household furniture.....dollars ..	55, 592	82, 199	62, 576	53, 494
All other.....dollars ..	105, 260	127, 982	96, 163	103, 381
Wool, manufactures of.....dollars ..	85, 446	80, 816	70, 463	60, 758
All other articles.....dollars ..	144, 750	193, 215	202, 080	261, 369
Total domestic exports..dollars ..	3, 115, 899	3, 520, 593	3, 025, 898	3, 336, 040
Total foreign exports...dollars ..	76, 799	101, 436	59, 305	39, 621
Total exports of merchandise, dollars	3, 192, 698	3, 622, 029	3, 085, 203	3, 375, 661
GOLD AND SILVER.				
Gold	695, 460	920, 400	310, 450	235, 300
Silver	2, 503	.....	.....	.....

Exports of leading articles to Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
19, 095	30, 007	17, 479	8, 703	13, 747	18, 616	21, 441
225, 296	271, 553	203, 433	91, 241	146, 220	184, 651	210, 934
69, 093	86, 179	54, 428	51, 230	59, 464	73, 867	66, 022
145, 110	156, 265	101, 152	55, 462	67, 967	77, 061	89, 592
60, 053	57, 816	48, 320	29, 630	38, 995	52, 859	51, 614
308, 128	351, 876	253, 431	229, 713	358, 382	450, 691	438, 577
4, 606, 900	4, 935, 911	3, 662, 018	2, 717, 338	3, 217, 713	3, 648, 472	3, 928, 187
104, 517	171, 301	119, 610	110, 325	88, 474	74, 585	57, 520
4, 711, 417	5, 107, 212	3, 781, 628	2, 827, 663	3, 306, 187	3, 723, 057	3, 985, 707
1, 132, 205	925, 120	600, 000	815, 310	792, 085	575, 000	710, 190
1, 650	2, 150	1, 000	1, 000	2, 000	3, 000	17, 500

Imports of leading articles from Hawaiian Islands.

Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
MERCHANDISE.				
<i>Free of duty.</i>				
Articles, the growth, etc., of the United States, returned..dollars..	4,419	3,859	7,497	6,594
Coffee.....pounds..	91,176	142,615	170,379	150,194
.....dollars..	18,598	29,947	33,062	26,577
Fruits, including nuts.....dollars..				
Hide and skins, other than fur skins.....dollars..	93,519	71,996	50,861	78,920
Entered free, under reciprocity treaty:				
Rice.....pounds..				
.....dollars..				
Sugar and molasses—				
Sugar.....pounds..			2,277,354	2,522,254
.....dollars..				
Molasses.....dollars..				
All other.....dollars..				
All other free articles.....dollars..	52,235	86,269	16,592	7,283
Total free.....dollars..	168,771	192,071	2,385,366	2,641,628
<i>Dutiable.</i>				
Rice.....pounds..	1,588,232	2,074,506	836,389	
.....dollars..	60,131	77,576	30,012	
Salt.....pounds..	746,582			527,026
.....dollars..	2,089			1,817
Sugar and molasses:				
Sugar, brown.....pounds..	17,888,000	20,978,374	1,849,987	
.....dollars..	938,676	1,051,987	98,424	
Sugar, refined.....dollars..			26,640	5,920
Molasses, melada, etc..dollars..	9,703	9,086	1,006	
Wool, unmanufactured.....pounds..	217,990	15,498	950	207,820
.....dollars..	24,769	1,992	227	21,153
All other dutiable articles..dollars..	23,052	43,969	8,660	8,312
Total dutiable.....dollars..	1,058,420	1,184,610	164,969	37,202
Total imports.....dollars..	1,227,191	1,376,681	2,550,335	2,678,830
GOLD AND SILVER.				
Gold.....dollars..		1,000		5,300
Silver.....dollars..		4,911	81,428	4,300

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Imports of leading articles from Hawaiian Islands.

1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
25, 219	11, 150	19, 545	27, 555	25, 787	18, 884	17, 634
72, 794	77, 923	30, 375	3, 008	15, 959	950	3, 786
11, 935	12, 834	4, 676	479	2, 447	137	708
16, 068	13, 384	20, 600	26, 763	37, 987	63, 326	68, 120
92, 003	68, 171	113, 840	102, 039	119, 394	113, 624	103, 150
5, 553, 676	5, 062, 646	6, 984, 406	10, 135, 678	12, 926, 951	12, 378, 433	8, 291, 360
270, 781	294, 186	389, 017	499, 825	610, 324	558, 476	404, 478
41, 696, 674	61, 556, 708	76, 907, 247	106, 181, 858	114, 132, 670	125, 158, 677	169, 652, 603
2, 807, 675	4, 135, 531	4, 927, 021	6, 918, 083	7, 340, 033	7, 108, 292	8, 198, 164
14, 493	19, 835	35, 037	25, 257	37, 493	22, 963	9, 054
3, 421	1, 527	1, 402	5, 525	4, 011	485	240
2, 393	9, 300	6, 599	16, 164	18, 461	13, 813	15, 519
3, 243, 988	4, 565, 918	5, 517, 737	7, 621, 690	8, 195, 937	7, 900, 000	8, 817, 067
.....
.....	92, 606	.....	963	.....	.....	1, 000
.....	436	.....	5	.....	.....	20
.....
.....
.....
125, 530	295, 031	67, 997	152, 885	142, 016	194, 471	498
12, 498	35, 026	6, 970	22, 651	20, 182	16, 831	80
1, 452	5, 064	8, 293	1, 948	22, 342	9, 134	440, 330
13, 950	40, 526	15, 263	24, 604	42, 524	25, 965	40, 430
3, 257, 938	4, 606, 444	5, 533, 000	7, 646, 294	8, 238, 461	7, 925, 965	8, 857, 497
.....
.....	3, 750	4, 000	.....	4, 118	14, 614	114, 962
6, 626	5, 161	41, 400	1, 100	2, 218	13, 722	501, 097

a Spirits, \$16,854; opium, \$15,012.

Imports of leading articles from Hawaiian Islands.

Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
MERCHANDISE.				
<i>Free of duty.</i>				
Articles, the growth, etc., of the United States, returned. dollars..	35, 536	26, 226	53, 239	33, 130
Coffee.....{pounds..	2, 748	2, 875	3, 680	15, 907
.....{dollars..	419	437	932	3, 318
Fruits, including nuts.....dollars..	53, 476	44, 149	68, 300	90, 983
Hides and skins other than fur skins.....dollars..	104, 554	128, 221	92, 537	95, 576
Free under reciprocity :				
Rice.....{pounds..	6, 892, 900	9, 263, 700	13, 269, 500	10, 660, 300
.....{dollars..	361, 567	383, 985	551, 257	494, 166
Sugar and molasses—				
Sugar.....{pounds..	191, 623, 175	218, 290, 835	228, 540, 513	243, 324, 683
.....{dollars..	9, 166, 826	9, 225, 351	10, 260, 048	12, 078, 518
Molasses.....dollars..	7, 786	14, 712	6, 417	6, 148
All other.....dollars..			762	9, 761
All other free articles.....dollars..	11, 760	69, 808	16, 546	21, 310
Total free.....	9, 741, 924	9, 892, 889	11, 050, 038	12, 832, 910
<i>Dutiable.</i>				
Rice.....{pounds..	1, 650			600
.....{dollars..	33			30
Salt.....{pounds..				136, 640
.....{dollars..				616
Sugar and molasses :				
Sugar, brown.....{pounds..				
.....{dollars..				
Sugar, refined.....dollars..				
Molasses, melada, etc. dollars..				
Wool, unmanufactured.....{pounds..		162, 370		18, 872
.....{dollars..		11, 968		4, 675
All other dutiable articles. dollars..	b 63, 750	17, 218	10, 341	9, 509
Total dutiable.....dollars..	63, 783	29, 186	10, 341	14, 830
Total imports.....dollars..	9, 805, 707	9, 922, 075	11, 060, 379	12, 847, 740
GOLD AND SILVER.				
Gold.....dollars..	47, 293	113, 567	25, 727	36, 247
Silver.....dollars..	8, 724	5, 050	2, 361	5, 239

a Sugar, brown, and molasses imported from all countries free of duty from April 1, 1891.

b Iron ore, \$9,747; copper, pigs, \$14,962; opium, \$10,980.

Imports of leading articles from Hawaiian Islands.

1890.	1891.a	1892.a	1893.a	1894.a	1895.a	1896.
33, 381	77, 189	33, 111	51, 312	56, 315	27, 294	42, 064
90, 238	23, 401	10, 810	20, 232	108, 265	183, 680	131, 343
17, 542	5, 001	2, 628	4, 864	22, 333	36, 168	25, 063
109, 183	122, 515	108, 002	140, 689	101, 152	95, 855	76, 124
75, 884	70, 599	71, 148	58, 421	38, 322	48, 393	65, 104
10, 730, 600	7, 840, 900	7, 489, 700	8, 473, 800	9, 115, 483	5, 144, 087	4, 354, 500
498, 554	415, 630	367, 333	349, 560	357, 330	228, 380	163, 571
224, 457, 011	312, 252, 316	262, 612, 405	288, 517, 929	324, 726, 584	274, 219, 828	352, 173, 269
11, 549, 828	13, 152, 562	7, 442, 047	8, 455, 622	9, 379, 317	7, 395, 215	11, 330, 796
9, 314	8, 550	5, 911	7, 561	653	3, 500	1, 992
861	1, 496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15, 211	12, 196	31, 696	19, 827	14, 559	34, 499	32, 719
12, 309, 758	13, 865, 648	8, 062, 076	9, 087, 856	9, 969, 981	7, 870, 304	11, 743, 343
.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 890	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	.....
.....
.....	2, 700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	82, 540	7, 443	.....
.....
454	225, 192	91, 725	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	22, 453	9, 400	.....	.....	.....	.....
4, 055	7, 334	4, 406	58, 911	12, 501	11, 214	.....
4, 150	29, 949	13, 806	58, 911	95, 336	18, 657	1, 111
12, 313, 908	13, 895, 597	8, 075, 882	9, 146, 767	10, 065, 317	7, 888, 961	11, 757, 711
2, 624	1, 050	45, 281	4, 130	160	50, 000	.....
.....	13, 470	900	.....	.....	5, 000	.....

REVIEW BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The United States Department of Agriculture issued, in July, 1897, a pamphlet entitled "Hawaiian Commerce from 1887 to 1897," compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief of the Section of Foreign Markets, from which the following extracts are taken:

The calendar year 1896 marked the highest point yet attained in the commercial development of the Hawaiian Islands, the total value of the merchandise imported and exported through Hawaiian ports during the twelve months amounting to no less a sum than \$21,578,882.54. The highest value previously recorded—that for the year 1890—was \$20,105,030.61, or nearly one and a half million dollars less than the amount returned for 1896, while the average annual value for the entire decade 1887–1896 was as low as \$16,474,600.78. These figures afford some indication of the growing importance of Hawaii from the standpoint of commerce.

A striking feature of the Hawaiian trade is the remarkable excess of the exports over the imports. Of the \$21,578,882.54 returned as the valuation of all merchandise imported and exported during the year 1896, the sum of \$15,515,230.13 represented the value of the goods shipped from Hawaiian ports, while the commodities received at those ports from abroad were valued at only \$6,063,652.41. The imports in 1896 were therefore less than half as large as the exports, the balance of trade in favor of the islands amounting to \$9,451,577.72. This balance was an unusually large one, however, the gains made in exportation during 1896 being much greater than those made in importation. The average value per annum of the merchandise exported from Hawaiian ports during the ten years 1887–1896 amounted to \$11,052,141.34 and that of the merchandise imported to \$5,422,459.44, leaving an average yearly excess in favor of the exports of \$5,629,681.90.

Among the countries participating in the foreign commerce of Hawaii, the United States is by far the most favored, enjoying fully 90 per cent of the entire trade of the islands. In the five-year period 1887–1891, the exact portion of the total trade credited to the United States was 91.20 per cent. According to the returns for the succeeding five years, 1892–1896, our share for that period was 91.92 per cent, showing that this country has more than held its own as a competitor for the Hawaiian trade. During the last calendar year (1896), the total value of our commercial transactions with the islands, as returned in the Hawaiian trade reports, aggregated \$20,924,306.35, the largest amount ever recorded. The highest figures previously reported were for the

year 1890, and amounted to \$18,332,631.80. The lowest value of the decade was \$11,868,277.93, recorded for 1892. From the several annual returns just cited it will be seen that our Hawaiian trade has been subject to some important fluctuations. The unusually high figures for 1896, however, indicate that the present tendency of the commercial intercourse between the two countries is one of expansion.

Of the total trade carried on between Hawaii and this country during the decade 1887-1896, 95 per cent, according to the Hawaiian official statistics, was conducted through our Pacific ports and only 5 per cent through our Atlantic ports.

After the United States, the country that enjoys the largest trade with Hawaii is Great Britain. Of the total commerce returned for the five-year period 1887-1891, the portion credited to the British amounted to 4.89 per cent. In the five years 1892-1896, however, their share was only 3.09 per cent, showing a somewhat marked decline in relative importance. The trade with Germany also declined during the decade, the portion credited to that country for 1892-1896 amounting to only 0.71 per cent, as compared with 1.14 per cent for 1887-1891. On the other hand, commercial intercourse with China and Japan increased considerably, the value of the merchandise exchanged with these two countries in 1892-1896 forming 2.49 per cent of the total trade value, as against 1.48 per cent in 1887-1891. The only other places separately specified in the Hawaiian official trade reports as enjoying commercial intercourse with the islands are Australasia, Canada, the Pacific islands, and France. The commerce carried on with Australasia formed 0.86 per cent of the total trade in 1887-1891 and 0.88 per cent in 1892-1896, showing a slight advance in relative importance. That with Canada, although small, more than doubled during the decade. The trade between the Hawaiian group and the Pacific islands was unimportant, amounting to considerably less than 1 per cent of the total. This was also true as regards the Franco-Hawaiian trade, which has thus far been even smaller than that with the Pacific islands.

The percentage credited to the United States is not so large in the case of the import trade as it was for the imports and exports combined, showing that this country is relatively a more important factor as a destination of Hawaiian exports than as a source of Hawaiian imports. During the past ten years, however, our relative importance as a source of the merchandise imported into Hawaii has considerably increased, the value of the goods received from the United States in 1892-1896 constituting 78.54 per cent of the total imports, whereas in 1887-1891 it formed only 74.46 per cent. The imports from Great Britain during the same years suffered a material decline, the share credited to that country falling from 14.64 per cent in 1887-1891 to 8.71 per cent in

1892-1896. The importations from Germany also fell off, constituting 3.38 per cent of the total imports in 1887-1891, and only 2 per cent in 1892-1896. The most important gain, aside from that made by the United States, occurred in the case of China and Japan, the imports from these two countries advancing from 4.19 per cent in 1887-1891 to 6.80 per cent in 1892-1896.

An examination into the character of the merchandise imported into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands shows it to consist almost exclusively of agricultural products. Commodities that may be classified as nonagricultural constitute in value less than 1 per cent of the total imports.

Of the various commodities imported into the United States from Hawaii, sugar is of paramount importance, comprising in value about 94 per cent of all the merchandise received from the Islands during the ten years 1887-1896. The quantity imported in 1896 was considerably in excess of that returned for any of the earlier years, reaching as high as 352,175,269 pounds. The heaviest imports previously recorded were for the year 1894, and amounted to 326,574,584 pounds. The average importation per annum during the five-year period 1892-1896 came to 301,060,203 pounds, as compared with only 245,373,612 pounds in 1887-1891. Owing to a decline in the average export price, however, these important gains in the quantity of sugar shipped to the United States are not accompanied by corresponding advances in the total value of the shipments.

Molasses is also imported from the Hawaiian Islands, but not in any considerable quantities. During the past decade the importations have fallen off decidedly, the average shipment received per annum during 1892-1896 amounting to only 42,283 gallons, valued at \$3,905, as against an average yearly import for 1887-1891 of 74,352 gallons, valued at \$9,028. The quantity received during 1896 was returned at 33,705 gallons, and the value at \$1,902. This was the smallest import of the decade except that for 1894, which amounted to only 7,370 gallons, valued at \$653.

After sugar, the most important item among our imports from Hawaii is rice. It appears from the official returns, however, that the size of the importations has dwindled very considerably during the last few years. In 1892-1896 the average quantity received per annum came to only 6,920,092 pounds, valued at \$293,334, as compared with 10,353,120 pounds, valued at \$468,725, for 1887-1891. The returns for 1896 were decidedly the lowest of the decade, amounting to only 4,354,500 pounds, with a value of \$163,571.

Bananas rank third in value among the products imported into this country from the Hawaiian Islands. The largest shipments on record were received during the fiscal year 1893, amounting in value to \$126,583. Since that year the importations have declined somewhat, and in 1896 the value returned was only \$75,822. The annual average for 1892-1896, however, was decidedly

higher than that for the preceding decade, amounting to \$98,785, as compared with \$84,672 for 1887-1891. Oranges and lemons are also specified among our imports from Hawaii, but neither of these fruits is shipped in any considerable quantities.

Hides and skins constitute the fourth item in point of value among the commodities received from the Hawaiian Islands. During the past decade, however, the importations have suffered a rather pronounced falling off, the average value per annum of the shipments received in 1892-1896 amounting to only \$56,278, as compared with \$92,546 in 1887-1891.

Coffee now occupies the fifth place as regards the relative importance of the commodities shipped to this country from the Hawaiian Islands, the importations having increased in a remarkable manner during the past ten years. In 1887, the first year of the decade, only 2,875 pounds of Hawaiian coffee, valued at \$437, were received at our ports, whereas in 1896, the closing year of the decade, our imports amounted to 131,343 pounds, valued at \$25,063. The largest importation on record was that for 1895, returned at 183,680 pounds, with a value of \$36,168. The average quantity imported per annum during 1892-1896 came to 90,886 pounds as against only 27,220 pounds during 1887-1891. As the Hawaiian coffee industry is still being developed with great rapidity, it is probable that our importations from the islands will continue to increase.

The only other product of any considerable importance shipped to the United States from Hawaii during the past decade was raw wool. The quantity imported has been subject to great fluctuations. Reviewing the annual returns for the decade, we find that in each of the years 1891, 1895, and 1896 more than 200,000 pounds were received at our ports, whereas in 1888, 1893, and 1894 no shipments whatever were recorded. The remaining years of the decade show importations varying in quantity from 454 pounds in 1890 to 162,370 pounds in 1887.

As regards the nature of the merchandise exported from the United States to Hawaii, an inspection of the official returns for the past decade shows that the relative standing of the agricultural and nonagricultural commodities is very different from that disclosed in the case of our imports from the islands. In our export trade with Hawaii the preponderance is on the side of the nonagricultural merchandise as against the agricultural, and this preponderance seems to have increased during the last few years. Of the articles of domestic merchandise exported to the islands in 1887-1891, nonagricultural commodities constituted in value 69.32 per cent and agricultural products 30.68 per cent, whereas in 1892-1896 the nonagricultural exports comprised 70.79 per cent and the agricultural 29.21 per cent.

Among the various products of agriculture exported from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, breadstuffs comprise by far the most important group, constituting in value about 50 per cent of the total agricultural exports. During 1887-1891, our shipments of breadstuffs to Hawaiian ports reached an average annual value of \$550,522, and, notwithstanding the decline in prices, the figures for 1892-1896 were only slightly less, amounting to \$541,793. The leading item of the group, and in fact the leading single item among all the agricultural products, is wheat flour. Our exports of wheat flour to Hawaii have increased materially during the decade, averaging 54,152 barrels per annum during 1892-1896 as against 49,498 barrels per annum during 1887-1891. After wheat flour, barley is the most important of the breadstuffs exported to the islands, and in the case of this article also there have been increased shipments during the decade, the annual average advancing from 272,577 bushels in 1887-1891 to 310,488 bushels in 1892-1896.

Oats are shipped in considerable quantities, but the returns for the ten years, 1887-1896, show a falling off during the latter half of the decade, the average export per annum for 1892-1896 amounting to only 59,756 bushels, as compared with 74,727 bushels for 1887-1891. The quantity shipped in 1896, however, was decidedly larger than for several years preceding. The exports of wheat, although not very extensive, made a noticeable gain during the decade, the returns for 1892-1896 showing an average yearly shipment of 13,204 bushels, as against only 11,824 bushels per annum for 1887-1891. Indian corn is exported in still smaller quantities than wheat, but like the latter grain shows a marked increase for the ten-year period. The average amount shipped per annum during 1892-1896 was 8,922 bushels, and that during 1887-1891 only 6,712 bushels. Bread and biscuit form an export of considerable importance, the shipments for 1887-1891 averaging 676,634 pounds per annum, and those for 1892-1896, 701,147 pounds per annum, a material gain during the ten years.

Next to breadstuffs, the most important category among our agricultural exports to Hawaii is that comprising the several meat products. The average yearly value of the meat products of all kinds shipped to the islands during 1887-1891 was \$102,095. In 1892-1896, the average value per annum placed upon these exports was not quite so high, reaching only \$99,942. Lard is the leading item of the group. In 1887-1891, our average shipments per annum of this article amounted to 278,482 pounds, and in 1892-1896 to 311,228 pounds, showing a considerable gain. In the case of hams, the second item in the category, there was a slight falling off during the decade, the average yearly export for 1892-1896 amounting to only 177,930 pounds as compared with 184,777 pounds for 1887-1891. Bacon, on the other hand, made a small gain, the average shipment per annum increasing from 53,396 pounds in 1887-1891 to 54,811 pounds in 1892-1896. Our exports of canned beef to Hawaii experi-

enced a remarkable growth during the decade, the quantity shipped per annum in 1892-1896 averaging as high as 164,750 pounds, whereas in 1887-1891 it was only 68,678 pounds.

As regards the exportation of live stock from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, the past decade has witnessed a rather marked falling off. The total value of the several species exported during 1887-1891 amounted to \$119,150 per annum, while in 1892-1896 it was only \$43,764 per annum. Mules, horses, and hogs are the principal kinds of stock sent to Hawaii. Cattle are shipped in smaller quantities, and sheep only occasionally. In the exports of each of these varieties, there has been a large decrease during the past ten years.

In our shipments of dairy products to Hawaii, there has also been a decline during the past ten years, although not so marked as that in the case of live stock. The total value of the three items, butter, cheese, and milk, fell from \$60,676 per annum in 1887-1891 to \$51,841 per annum in 1892-1896. The exports of butter, which amounted to 140,639 pounds per annum in 1887-1891, declined to 123,486 pounds per annum in 1892-1896. Meanwhile, the cheese shipments fell from 96,704 pounds to 85,221 pounds per annum, and the value of the milk exported from \$16,405 to \$15,987 per annum.

Vegetables form another class of agricultural products exported to Hawaii in considerable quantities. The principal kinds sent to the islands are potatoes, beans and peas, and onions. All of these varieties were exported in larger quantities during 1887-1891 than in 1892-1896. Canned vegetables, which were also shipped to some extent, showed a similar falling off during the decade. The total value of the entire group declined from \$59,471 per annum in 1887-1891 to \$31,500 per annum in 1892-1896.

Our exports of wine to Hawaii are worth about \$75,000 per annum. Returns for the decade 1887-1896 show a considerable increase in the quantity exported, the average yearly shipments during 1892-1896 amounting to 133,243 gallons as compared with 95,592 gallons during 1887-1891.

Hay is another agricultural product that is exported quite largely from the United States to Hawaii. The statistics of exportation for the two five-year periods 1887-1891 and 1892-1896 disclose an increase in the quantity shipped, the average export per annum having advanced from 4,939 tons in the former period to 5,675 tons in the latter. At the same time, however, there occurred a slight falling off in the value of the shipments, the yearly average for 1892-1896 amounting to only \$72,566 as compared with \$74,704 for the preceding five years, 1887-1891.

In the five-year period 1887-1891, refined sugar was exported from this country to Hawaii to the value of more than \$75,000 per annum, but during 1892-1896 there has been a marked decline in these exports, the average value

of the shipments for the last five years amounting to only \$27,294. The quantity exported fell from 1,160,741 pounds per annum in 1887-1891 to 566,869 pounds per annum in 1892-1896.

The only other item of any considerable importance among our agricultural exports to Hawaii is canned fruits. The exportation of this item, however, like that of refined sugar, was much larger during 1887-1891 than in 1892-1896, the average value per annum for the former period amounting to \$32,802 as compared with only \$19,554 for the latter.

Among the nonagricultural commodities comprised in our export trade with the Hawaiian Islands, iron and steel and manufactures of, wood and manufactures of, cotton manufactures, leather and manufactures of, and manufactures of tobacco are of leading importance. These five classes of merchandise constituted in value more than half of our total nonagricultural exports to Hawaii during the ten fiscal years 1887-1896. Iron and steel and their manufactures form the principal group in point of value. Wood and its manufactures rank second, closely followed by manufactures of cotton. The exports of leather and its manufactures and of tobacco manufactures are about equally important. Annual returns as to the value of each of the above classes of merchandise exported from the United States to the islands during the fiscal years from 1887 to 1896, inclusive, are presented below:

Value of leading nonagricultural products exported from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands during the fiscal years 1897 to 1896, inclusive.

Years ended June 30—	Iron and steel, and manufactures of.	Wood, and manufactures of.	Cotton, manufactures of.	Leather, and manufactures of.	Tobacco, manufactures of.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1887.....	405, 382	416, 651	318, 286	174, 193	99, 990
1888.....	265, 564	317, 584	293, 986	145, 870	110, 346
1889.....	352, 552	321, 335	345, 289	175, 536	140, 486
1890.....	765, 126	439, 499	402, 523	205, 888	163, 818
1891.....	762, 896	513, 997	312, 636	200, 312	178, 843
Annual average, 1887-1891	510, 304	401, 813	334, 544	180, 360	138, 697
1892.....	473, 616	359, 013	256, 813	136, 374	160, 354
1893.....	214, 844	197, 933	241, 790	107, 275	171, 960
1894.....	405, 316	273, 651	297, 771	135, 270	150, 330
1895.....	545, 614	335, 579	387, 885	151, 795	165, 651
1896.....	726, 942	366, 548	301, 256	176, 027	174, 100
Annual average, 1892-1896.....	473, 266	306, 545	297, 103	141, 348	164, 479

Fertilizers also occupy a position of some importance among our exports to Hawaii. The shipments have increased to a large extent during the decade. In the fiscal year 1887 only 1,412 tons were sent to the islands, whereas in 1896 an exportation of 8,296 tons was recorded. The heaviest annual export was that for 1895, amounting to 10,168 tons. The average yearly shipments rose from 3,521 tons in 1887-1891 to 6,770 tons in 1892-1896, and the average yearly value from \$102,732 in the former period to \$203,364 in the latter. The quantity and value of fertilizers shipped from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands during each year of the decade 1887-1896 will be seen from the following returns:

Quantity and value of fertilizers exported from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands during the fiscal years 1887 to 1896, inclusive.

Years ended June 30—	Quantities.	Values.	Years ended June 30—	Quantities.	Values.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1887	1,412	36,527	1892	3,943	127,674
1888	2,992	78,653	1893	4,030	127,838
1889	4,463	126,473	1894	7,412	221,345
1890	3,899	114,988	1895	10,168	285,635
1891	4,838	157,016	1896	8,296	254,325
Annual average, 1887-1891 ...	3,521	102,732	Annual average, 1892-1896	6,770	203,364

Other articles of considerable value that should be mentioned in a review of our exports to the Hawaiian Islands are fish and mineral oil. The exportations of fish amounted in value to \$129,011 per annum during 1887-1891, but declined to \$104,794 per annum in 1892-1896. A decrease also occurred in the case of mineral oil, the average annual value returned for 1892-1896 amounting to only \$79,476, as compared with \$104,754 for 1887-1891. The exports during 1896, however, were larger than those for any other year since 1891.

The value of fish of all kinds, including shellfish, and of mineral oil shipped from the United States to Hawaii in each fiscal year from 1887 to 1896, inclusive, is stated in the following table:

Value of fish and of mineral oil, crude and refined, exported from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands during the fiscal years 1887 to 1896, inclusive.

Years ended June 30—	Fish.	Mineral oil, crude and refined.	Years ended June 30—	Fish.	Mineral oil, crude and refined.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1887	128, 490	96, 076	1892	125, 506	58, 996
1888	110, 942	80, 192	1893	107, 630	74, 659
1889	118, 647	59, 366	1894	104, 845	79, 202
1890	140, 867	100, 118	1895	90, 825	92, 126
1891	146, 112	188, 016	1896	95, 171	92, 397
Annual average, 1887-1891	129, 012	104, 754	Annual average, 1892-1896	104, 795	79, 476

Our commercial transactions with the Hawaiian Islands during the ten months ended April 30, 1897, were larger by nearly \$3,000,000 than during the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year, the total value of the merchandise imported and exported having advanced from \$11,232,770 to \$14,200,112. This gain is attributable chiefly to the growth of our import trade, the commodities received from Hawaii during the first ten months of the fiscal year 1897 amounting in value to \$10,431,373, as compared with \$7,852,759 for the same months of the fiscal year 1896. In the sugar imports alone, there was an increase from \$7,471,400 to \$9,969,650. A considerable gain was also made in the case of rice. The imports of Hawaiian coffee, although less important relatively than those of sugar and rice, show a remarkable growth as between the two periods under consideration, the value returned advancing from \$22,647 to \$61,048.

Following are the official returns as to the most important of the articles of merchandise imported into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands during the ten months ended April 30, 1896 and 1897, respectively:

Principal articles of merchandise imported into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands during the ten months ended April 30, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

Articles.	Ten months ended April 30, 1896.		Ten months ended April 30, 1897.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
Coffee .....pounds..	118, 939	22, 647	333, 057	61, 048
Fruits and nuts:				
Bananas		63, 156		57, 949
All other.....		6, 088		13, 238
Hides and skins ..pounds..	919, 794	56, 752	935, 900	59, 058
Rice .....do....	4, 124, 500	155, 521	5, 162, 646	203, 699
Sugar and molasses:				
Molasses.....gallons..	28, 525	1, 643	10, 060	689
Sugar .....pounds..	242, 498, 152	7, 471, 400	319, 796, 544	9, 969, 650
Wool, raw:				
Class 1.....pounds..	211, 617	16, 238	229, 877	17, 366
Other articles.....		59, 314		48, 626
Total imports.....		7, 852, 759		10, 431, 373

The growth in our export trade with Hawaii during the ten months ended April 30, 1897, as compared with the first ten months of the preceding fiscal year, while not nearly so great as that which took place in our importations, was nevertheless considerable, the value of the total exports, domestic and foreign, increasing from \$3,380,011 to \$3,768,739. Noticeable gains were made in the exportation of live stock, breadstuffs, wines, fertilizers, fish, cotton manufactures, leather and its manufactures, and wood and its manufactures. The most important falling off occurred in the case of iron and steel and their manufactures, mineral oil, and manufactures of tobacco.

The tabular statement presented below shows the quantity and value of our leading exports of domestic merchandise to the Hawaiian Islands during the ten months ended April 30, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

Principal articles of domestic merchandise exported from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands during the ten months ended April 30, 1896 and 1897, respectively.

Articles.	Ten months ended April 30, 1896.		Ten months ended April 30, 1897.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
Animals, live:				
Cattle.....number..	14	840	89	4, 279
Hogs.....do....	972	3, 703	2, 402	12, 465
Horses.....do....	119	13, 105	299	32, 130
Mules.....do....	222	22, 640	365	33, 894
Sheep.....do....			29	430
All other.....		429		1, 690
Breadstuffs:				
Barley.....bushels..	284, 534	99, 840	355, 478	134, 536
Bread and biscuits.....pounds..	631, 313	28, 367	622, 426	28, 083
Corn.....bushels..	8, 492	5, 246	8, 015	4, 336
Oats.....do....	65, 185	19, 739	87, 959	32, 936
Wheat.....do....	12, 193	7, 895	10, 166	8, 166
Wheat flour.....barrels..	54, 765	180, 686	46, 381	191, 973
All other.....		104, 308		103, 693
Cotton, manufactures of.....		256, 468		304, 311
Dairy products:				
Butter.....pounds..	111, 902	20, 513	89, 127	16, 571
Cheese.....do....	80, 645	9, 353	83, 605	9, 384
Milk.....do....		14, 471		12, 480
Fertilizers.....tons..	5, 522	165, 243	8, 068	250, 161
Fish.....do....		81, 963		103, 551
Fruits, canned.....do....		11, 450		13, 395
Hay.....tons..	5, 326	58, 203	5, 285	56, 711
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....		657, 120		608, 246
Leather, and manufactures of.....		146, 360		165, 494
Meat products:				
Beef products—				
Beef, canned.....pounds..	216, 220	30, 908	198, 760	29, 349
Beef, salted or pickled.....do....	15, 600	757	26, 700	1, 255
Tallow.....do....	43, 417	1, 707	13, 615	438
Oleomargarin.....do....	26, 625	2, 948	36, 000	3, 958
Pork products—				
Bacon.....do....	40, 045	5, 155	46, 869	5, 974
Hams.....do....	171, 780	22, 085	174, 871	23, 176
Pork, pickled.....do....	23, 112	1, 765	25, 475	1, 788
Lard.....do....	294, 360	23, 116	246, 100	17, 396
Poultry and game.....do....		565		434
All other meat products.....		2, 634		1, 625
Oil, mineral.....do....		77, 124		52, 475
Sugar, refined.....pounds..	694, 691	30, 828	696, 316	31, 356
Tobacco, manufactures of.....		157, 827		141, 721

Principal articles of domestic merchandise exported from the United States to the Hawaiian Islands, etc.—Continued.

Articles.	Ten months ended April 30, 1896.		Ten months ended April 30, 1897.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Vegetables:		<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Dollars.</i>
Beans and pease.....bushels.	4, 853	6, 011	4, 825	5, 440
Onions.....do....	4, 304	2, 591	4, 242	2, 539
Potatoes.....do....	7, 846	4, 449	13, 500	7, 957
Vegetables, canned.....		3, 533		3, 598
All other, including pickles and sauces.....		7, 136		6, 061
Wines, still:				
In bottles.....dozen bottles..	518	1, 977	852	3, 835
Not in bottles.....gallons..	132, 052	58, 884	150, 840	64, 952
Wood and manufactures of.....		292, 019		356, 869
Other articles.....		683, 965		820, 403
Total domestic exports.....		3, 325, 926		3, 711, 514

VII.

Tariff and Customs Regulations.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.¹

The Hawaiian treaty (act of Congress August 15, 1876, which went into effect September 9, 1876) provides that "the following articles, being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, to wit: Arrowroot; castor oil; bananas; nuts; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins, undressed; rice; pulu; seeds; plants; shrubs, or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as 'Sandwich Island sugar;' sirups of sugar cane, melado, and molasses; tallow—shall be introduced into the United States free of duty so long as the said convention shall remain in force."

Of the above-named articles, the following are free of duty when imported from all countries: Plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; hides and skins, undressed; seeds: anise and anise-star, canary, cardamom, caraway, and coriander, cumin, fenugreek, and fennel, forest tree, mustard, brown or white, sugar-beet, and sugar-cane.

The treaty further provides that—

The following articles, being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America, shall be introduced into the Hawaiian Islands free of

¹From Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce for May, 1897, issued by Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department.

duty: Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh, smoked, or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain, flour, meal, and bran, bread and breadstuffs of all kinds; bricks, lime, and cement; butter, cheese, lard, tallow; bullion; coal; cordage, naval stores, including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine, raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton, bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; eggs, fish, and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins, and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop iron, and rivets, nails, spikes and bolts, tacks, brads or sprigs; ice; iron and steel, and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and unmanufactured, in whole or in part; doors, sashes, and blinds; machinery of all kinds; engines, and parts thereof; oats and hay; paper, stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating or illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees, and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; shooks, staves, and headings; wool, and manufactures of wool other than ready-made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; wood, and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal, except furniture, either upholstered or carved, and carriages; textile manufactures made of combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two or more of them other than when ready-made clothing; harness and all manufactures of leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

Of the foregoing articles, the following are admitted into the Hawaiian Islands free of duty from all countries: Animals; coal; copper sheathing, and all descriptions of sheathing metal; pig iron; plate iron of one-eighth of one inch in thickness and upward; books printed in the Hawaiian language, and plants and seeds not for sale.

RECENT TARIFF CHANGES.

The Hawaiian legislature passed a law in 1896, says Consul General Mills, in his report of August 31, 1896, "to increase the duty on spirituous liquors, still wines, and other beverages made from material other than grape juice." This act increases the duty on Japanese saki from 15 to 60 cents per gallon. The same

legislature also passed an act admitting free of duty into the Islands wines made from the juice of the grape containing less than 18 per cent of alcohol. Wines of this character formerly paid an import duty of 15 cents per gallon. This act admits California wines into Hawaii free of duty from January 1, 1897. Parts of bicycles, for repairing, and glass, when a component part of furniture, are now admitted free. Formerly a duty of 10 per cent was levied on these articles.

DIGEST OF HAWAIIAN TARIFF, 1897.¹

The designation "N. O. P." in case of Free Goods would mean that such goods to be free must come strictly within the schedule laid down in the Treaty of Reciprocity; for instance, a wooden-backed mirror. In this case, the wood part is free as manufactures of wood, but the glass being the component part of chief value, the whole article thereby becomes dutiable (or N. O. P.).

In the case of dutiable goods where N. O. P. (†) is designated, it would indicate that such articles are either free under certain clauses of Civil Code, or that the component part of chief value is an article which pays a higher rate of duty than 10 per cent, or vice versa, less than the highest rate of duty.

The star (*) indicates goods free by treaty from the United States of America, being the growth, produce, or manufacture thereof, and being properly certified to. †* indicates free as above, unless otherwise provided for.

¹As compiled by the Hawaiian Customs Bureau and printed at Honolulu, 1897.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands.

Articles.	From other countries.
ALE, BEER, CIDER, PORTER.	
Ale:	
European.....	{dozen quarts.. 40 cents per dozen.
	{dozen pints.. 20 cents per dozen.
American.....	{dozen quarts.. 20 cents per dozen.
	{dozen pints.. 15 cents per dozen.
	{gallons..... 15 cents per gallon.
Beer, Lager ...	{dozen quarts.. 40 cents per dozen.
	{dozen pints.. 20 cents per dozen.
Cider.....	{dozen quarts.. 40 cents per dozen.
	{dozen pints.. 40 cents per dozen.
	{gallons..... 20 cents per dozen.
Porter.....	{dozen quarts.. 15 cents per gallon.
	{dozen pints.. 15 cents per gallon.
	{gallons..... 15 cents per gallon.
ANIMALS AND BIRDS.	
Bulls.....	* a 10 per cent.
Bees.....	* a 10 per cent.
Cows and heifers.....	* a 10 per cent.
Dogs.....	* a 10 per cent.
Horses and mares.....	* a 10 per cent.
Hogs and pigs.....	* a 10 per cent.
Mules.....	* 10 per cent.
Sheep.....	* a 10 per cent.
Fowls.....	* a 10 per cent.
Geese.....	* a 10 per cent.
Turkeys.....	* a 10 per cent.
BUILDING MATERIALS.	
Asphaltum.....	† 10 per cent.
Blinds.....	* 10 per cent.
Bricks.....	* 10 per cent.
Cement.....	* 10 per cent.
Doors.....	* 10 per cent.
Fire bricks.....	* 10 per cent.
Fire clay.....	* 10 per cent.
Glass, window.....	* 10 per cent.
Lime.....	* 10 per cent.
Plaster of paris.....	* 10 per cent.
Paving and building stones.....	* 10 per cent.
Roofing iron.....	* 10 per cent.
Sand.....	* 10 per cent.
Window sashes.....	* 10 per cent.
Tiles.....	* 10 per cent.
Transoms.....	* 10 per cent.
Sundry building materials.....	† * 10 per cent.
CLOTHING, BOOTS, ETC.	
Boots, men's and boys'.....	* 10 per cent.
Brogans and plow shoes.....	* 10 per cent.
Gaiters, men's.....	* 10 per cent.
Leggins.....	* 10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
CLOTHING, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.	
Shoe findings	* 10 per cent.
Shoes:	
Boys' and children's	* 10 per cent.
Men's	* 10 per cent.
Women's	* 10 per cent.
Misses'	* 10 per cent.
Rubber	* 10 per cent.
Tennis	* 10 per cent.
Slippers:	
Men's	* 10 per cent.
Women's	* 10 per cent.
Shoes and slippers:	
China—	
Shoes	25 cents per pair.
Slippers	10 cents per pair.
Japan—	
Shoes	10 per cent.
Slippers	10 per cent.
Shoes, etc., assorted	* a 10 per cent.
Boys' clothing	† * a 10 per cent.
Children's clothing	† * a 10 per cent.
Coats	† a 10 per cent.
Collars and cuffs:	
Cotton—	
Men's collars	* 10 per cent.
cuffs	* 10 per cent.
Linen collars	10 per cent.
cuffs	10 per cent.
Men's collars and cuffs	† * 10 per cent.
Cravats and ties	† * a 25 per cent.
Caps	† * a 10 per cent.
Drawers	* a 10 per cent.
Untrimmed hats:	
Boys'	10 per cent.
Children's	10 per cent.
Cloth, felt, and wool	10 per cent.
Ladies	10 per cent.
Straw	10 per cent.
Cloth hats and caps	† 10 per cent.
Jackets	† 10 per cent.
Jumpers and overalls:	
Jumpers	* 10 per cent.
Overalls	* 10 per cent.
Ladies' cloaks	† 10 per cent.
jerseys	† 10 per cent.
underclothing	† * a 10 per cent.
Oil clothing	10 per cent.
Pants, Chinese	† a 10 per cent.
Rubber clothing	10 per cent.
Shawls	† * a 10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
CLOTHING, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.	
Shirts :	
Over	a 10 per cent.
Under	a 10 per cent.
Assorted	a 10 per cent.
Fine and linen	10 per cent.
Undershirts and drawers	a 10 per cent.
Skirts, ladies'	10 per cent.
Socks	a 10 per cent.
Stockings	a 10 per cent.
Suits	a 10 per cent.
Trousers and pants	10 per cent.
Vests	a 10 per cent.
Various and sundry assorted clothing	a 10 per cent.
Chinese	a 10 per cent.
Japanese	a 10 per cent.
COAL AND COKE.	
Coal	C. C.
Coke	C. C.
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.	
Bottles and vials	10 per cent.
Demijohns	10 per cent.
Glasses and tumblers	10 per cent.
Glasses, wine	10 per cent.
Lamps and chandeliers	a 10 per cent.
Lamp chimneys	10 per cent.
Lamp and lantern fixtures	a 10 per cent.
Lanterns	a 10 per cent.
Sundry crockery	10 per cent.
glassware	10 per cent.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	
Acids	a 10 per cent.
Ammonia	a 10 per cent.
Artificial limbs	10 per cent.
Beef, iron and wine	a 10 per cent.
Camphor	10 per cent.
Castor oil	10 per cent.
Chinese medicines	a 10 per cent.
Cream tartar	10 per cent.
Druggists' and pharmacists' instruments	a 10 per cent.
Epsom salts	10 per cent.
Insect powder	10 per cent.
Japanese medicines	10 per cent.
Kennedy's discovery	Spirit duty.
Morphine	15 per cent.
pills	15 per cent.
Opium preparation	15 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

C. C., Civil Code.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES—continued.	
Opium pills	15 per cent.
Painkiller	Spirit duty.
Pills	10 per cent.
Ponds' Extract	10 per cent.
Sarsaparilla	10 per cent.
Soda ash, etc.	10 per cent.
Seidlitz powders	10 per cent.
Sponges	*
Syringes	10 per cent.
Sundry drugs	†
DRY GOODS.	
Cottons:	
Batistes	10 per cent.
Blankets	*
Bunting	*
Cambric	*
Cotton flannel	*
Chambray	*
Comforters	*
Checks	*
Bleached	*
Brown and colored	*
Cottonade	*
Cretonne	*
Crepe	*
Cotton wadding	*
Damask	*
Denims	*
Diaper	*
Domestics	*
Drilling	*
Dress goods	*
Duck	*
Flannelette	*
Ginghams	*
Handkerchiefs	*
Jeans	*
Lawn	*
Lining	*
Mosquito net	*
Muslin	*
Nainsook	*
Napkins	*
Nankin	*
Pique	*
Percalés	*
Prints	*
Quilts and spreads	*
Scrim	*
Seersucker	*

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
DRY GOODS—continued.	
Cottons—Continued.	
Silesias.....*	10 per cent.
Sheeting.....*	10 per cent.
Shirting.....*	10 per cent.
Stripes.....*	10 per cent.
Sateen.....*	10 per cent.
Ticking.....*	10 per cent.
Twill.....*	10 per cent.
Toweling.....*	10 per cent.
Towels.....*	10 per cent.
Table covers.....*	10 per cent.
Velveteen and plush.....*	10 per cent.
Zephyrs.....*	10 per cent.
Various and sundry cottons.....*	10 per cent.
Linen:	
Damask.....	10 per cent.
Drill.....	10 per cent.
Duck.....	10 per cent.
Diaper cloth.....	10 per cent.
Grass cloth.....	10 per cent.
Handkerchiefs.....	10 per cent.
Lawn.....	10 per cent.
Linen, bleached.....	10 per cent.
Napkins.....	10 per cent.
Sheeting.....	10 per cent.
Tablecloths.....	10 per cent.
Toweling.....	10 per cent.
Towels.....	10 per cent.
Various and sundry linens.....	10 per cent.
Silks:	
Handkerchiefs.....	25 per cent.
Pongee.....	25 per cent.
Plush and velvet.....	25 per cent.
Satin.....	25 per cent.
Silk crepe.....	25 per cent.
Silk.....	25 per cent.
Woolens:	
Blankets.....*	10 per cent.
Buckskin.....*	10 per cent.
Bunting.....*	10 per cent.
Cashmere.....*	10 per cent.
Felt.....*	10 per cent.
Flannel.....*	10 per cent.
Mohair.....*	10 per cent.
Merino.....*	10 per cent.
Melton.....*	10 per cent.
Serge.....*	10 per cent.
Wool dress goods.....*	10 per cent.
Various sundry woolens.....*	10 per cent.
Mixtures:	
Barege.....*	10 per cent.
Cloth, worsted.....*	10 per cent.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
DRY GOODS—continued.	
Mixtures—Continued.	
Camlets	* 10 per cent.
Cassimeres	* 10 per cent.
Grenadine	* 10 per cent.
Italian cloth	* 10 per cent.
Tweed	* 10 per cent.
Union cloth	* 10 per cent.
Various sundry mixtures	* 10 per cent.
Textile fabrics from the United States, made of a combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two or more of them, other than when ready-made clothing, are free.	
FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY.	
Beads	10 per cent.
Berlin and assorted wool	* 10 per cent.
Bonnets	† 10 per cent.
Braid	†* 10 per cent.
Buttons	10 per cent.
Binding	† 10 per cent.
Corsets	†* 10 per cent.
Crochet cotton	* 10 per cent.
Collars	† 10 per cent.
Dusters, feather	10 per cent.
Embroidery	† 25 per cent.
Edging	† 25 per cent.
Fancy feathers	25 per cent.
Flowers and wreaths	25 per cent.
Fringes	†* 10 per cent.
Girdles and belts	†* 10 per cent.
Gimp	†* 10 per cent.
Gloves:	
Cotton	* 25 per cent.
Kid	\$3 per dozen.
Silk	25 per cent.
Assorted	\$3 per dozen.
Gold leaf	10 per cent.
Hat frames	†* 10 per cent.
Hooks and eyes	† 10 per cent.
Hoods	† 10 per cent.
Insertions	† 25 per cent.
Lace	† 25 per cent.
Ladies' bags	†* 10 per cent.
Mitts	† 25 per cent.
Needles	* 10 per cent.
Parasols	† 10 per cent.
Pins	10 per cent.
Pins, hair	† 10 per cent.
Purses	†* 10 per cent.
Ribbons	†* 25 per cent.
Ruching	†* 25 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
FANCY GOODS AND MILLINERY—continued.	
Scarfs†*	a 25 per cent.
Sewing silk†	25 per cent.
Suspenders and braces†	a 10 per cent.
Tape†*	a 10 per cent.
Thread :	
Cotton*	10 per cent.
Linen†	10 per cent.
Trimmings†	a 10 per cent.
Toys†*	a 10 per cent.
Umbrellas :	
Alpaca*	10 per cent.
Cotton*	10 per cent.
Silk†	25 per cent.
Assorted†	a 10 per cent.
Veils and veil stuff†	a 10 per cent.
Various and sundry fancy goods†	a 25 per cent.
FISH—DRY AND SALT.	
Abilone*	10 per cent.
Codfish*	10 per cent.
Cuttlefish*	10 per cent.
Herrings*	10 per cent.
Mackerel*	10 per cent.
Salmon*	10 per cent.
Salmon, smoked*	10 per cent.
Shrimps*	10 per cent.
Sundry :	
Baracouta*	10 per cent.
Bonito*	10 per cent.
Skipjack*	10 per cent.
Various*	10 per cent.
FLOUR.	
Buckwheat*	10 per cent.
Corn meal*	10 per cent.
Graham flour*	10 per cent.
Oatmeal*	10 per cent.
Rice flour*	10 per cent.
Rye flour and meal*	10 per cent.
Sundry meals :	
Germea*	10 per cent.
Various*	10 per cent.
Wheat flour*	10 per cent.
FRUITS, FRESH.	
Apples*	10 per cent.
Apricots*	10 per cent.
Cherries*	10 per cent.
Cranberries*	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
FRUITS, FRESH—continued.	
Grapes	10 per cent.
Lemons	10 per cent.
Limes	10 per cent.
Oranges	10 per cent.
Pears	10 per cent.
Peaches	10 per cent.
Plums	10 per cent.
Quinces	10 per cent.
Various	10 per cent.
FURNITURE.	
Bookcases	10 per cent.
Bedsteads	10 per cent.
Bureaus	10 per cent.
Carpets	10 per cent.
Coffins	10 per cent.
Chairs and rockers:	
Chairs	10 per cent.
Rockers	10 per cent.
Chairs and rockers	10 per cent.
Curtains and shades	^a 10 per cent.
Cribs	10 per cent.
Curled hair	10 per cent.
Down	10 per cent.
Desks	10 per cent.
Excelsior	10 per cent.
Feathers	10 per cent.
Floss	10 per cent.
Haircloth	10 per cent.
Hammocks	10 per cent.
Japanese and Chinese furniture	^a 10 per cent.
Looking-glasses	10 per cent.
Mats, door	10 per cent.
Matting, China	^a 10 per cent.
{rolls	\$1 per roll.
{pieces	10 per cent.
Mattresses, wire, etc	10 per cent.
Molding	10 per cent.
Oilcloth	10 per cent.
Paper hangings	10 per cent.
Picture frames	10 per cent.
Pictures and engravings:	
Chromos	25 per cent.
Pictures	25 per cent.
Paintings	25 per cent.
Rugs	10 per cent.
Sets, parlor and chamber	^a 10 per cent.
Sideboards	10 per cent.
Sofas, settees, etc	^a 10 per cent.
Springs	10 per cent.
Tables	10 per cent.

^a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.		From other countries.
FURNITURE—continued.		
Wardrobes	† *	10 per cent.
Washstands	† *	10 per cent.
Various and sundry furniture.....	† *	a 10 per cent.
GRAIN AND FEED.		
Barley:		
Whole.....	*	10 per cent.
Ground, rolled, etc.....	*	10 per cent.
Bran	*	10 per cent.
Corn:		
Whole.....	*	10 per cent.
Cracked.....	*	10 per cent.
Hay.....	*	10 per cent.
Middlings	*	10 per cent.
Oats	*	10 per cent.
Oil cake	*	10 per cent.
Wheat.....	*	10 per cent.
Sundry feed.....	*	10 per cent.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.		
Apricots, dried	*	10 per cent.
Apples, dried.....	*	10 per cent.
Asparagus.....	*	10 per cent.
Bacon.....	*	10 per cent.
Beef:		
Salt.....	*	10 per cent.
Smoked and dried	*	10 per cent.
Beans:		
Canned	*	10 per cent.
Baked.....	*	10 per cent.
Dry.....	*	10 per cent.
Bread	*	10 per cent.
Butter.....	*	10 per cent.
Butterine.....	*	10 per cent.
Candles.....	† *	10 per cent.
Caviar.....	*	10 per cent.
Cheese.....	*	10 per cent.
Chocolate	*	10 per cent.
Cocoa.....	*	10 per cent.
Clams.....	*	10 per cent.
Coffee, ground.....	*	7 cents per pound.
Condensed milk	*	10 per cent.
Cottolene.....	*	10 per cent.
Corn, canned	*	10 per cent.
Cornstarch.....	*	10 per cent.
Cracked wheat	*	10 per cent.
Crackers	*	10 per cent.
Cakes	*	10 per cent.
Currants.....	*	10 per cent.
Dates	*	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—continued.	
Eggs.....*	10 per cent.
Extracts and essences.....†	<i>a</i> Spirit duty.
Farina.....*	10 per cent.
Figs.....*	10 per cent.
Fruits, etc—Canned:	
Apples.....*	10 per cent.
Apricots.....*	10 per cent.
Cherries.....*	10 per cent.
Grapes.....*	10 per cent.
Peaches.....*	10 per cent.
Pears.....*	10 per cent.
Plums.....*	10 per cent.
Various.....*	10 per cent.
Garlic.....*	10 per cent.
Gelatine.....*	10 per cent.
Glucose.....*	10 per cent.
Grape food and juice.....†*	10 per cent.
Hams.....*	10 per cent.
Hams and bacon.....*	10 per cent.
Honey.....*	10 per cent.
Hominy.....*	10 per cent.
Hops.....*	10 per cent.
Horseradish.....*	10 per cent.
Indigo blue.....*	10 per cent.
Jams and jellies.....*	10 per cent.
Lard.....*	10 per cent.
Lobsters.....*	10 per cent.
Lye.....*	10 per cent.
Macaroni and vermicelli:	
Macaroni.....*	10 per cent.
Vermicelli.....*	10 per cent.
Paste, various.....*	10 per cent.
Mullet.....*	10 per cent.
Nuts:	
Almonds.....*	10 per cent.
Chestnuts.....*	10 per cent.
China.....*	10 per cent.
Filberts.....*	10 per cent.
Peanuts.....*	10 per cent.
Pecans.....*	10 per cent.
Walnuts.....*	10 per cent.
Various.....*	10 per cent.
Olives.....*	10 per cent.
Olive oil.....*	10 per cent.
Onions.....*	10 per cent.
Orange and citron peel.....*	10 per cent.
Oysters:	
Canned.....*	10 per cent.
Fresh.....*	10 per cent.
For planting.....*	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Dry.....*	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—continued.	
Pearline.....*	10 per cent.
Pease:	
Canned.....*	10 per cent.
Dry and split.....*	10 per cent.
Peaches, dried.....*	10 per cent.
Pears, dried.....*	10 per cent.
Plums, dried.....*	10 per cent.
Pearl barley.....*	10 per cent.
Pickles.....*	10 per cent.
Pork.....*	10 per cent.
Potatoes.....*	10 per cent.
Prunes.....*	10 per cent.
Preserved meats—Canned.....*	10 per cent.
Sausages.....*	10 per cent.
Raisins.....*	10 per cent.
Rice.....*	2½ cents per pound.
Root beer and extract.....† S. D.	a Spirit duty.
Salmon:	
Canned.....*	10 per cent.
Fresh.....*	10 per cent.
Salt:	
Coarse.....*	10 per cent.
Dairy.....*	10 per cent.
Fine.....*	10 per cent.
Sardines.....*	10 per cent.
Sago.....*	10 per cent.
Sapolio.....*	10 per cent.
Sauces.....†*	10 per cent.
China.....*	10 per cent.
Japan.....*	10 per cent.
Sauerkraut.....*	10 per cent.
Shrimps, canned.....*	10 per cent.
Soap:	
Common.....*	10 per cent.
Ivory, etc.....*	10 per cent.
Soap grease.....*	a 10 per cent.
Soup.....*	10 per cent.
Sundry fish.....*	10 per cent.
Spices:	
Allspice.....†*	10 per cent.
Cinnamon.....†*	10 per cent.
Cloves.....†*	10 per cent.
Currie powder.....†*	10 per cent.
Ginger.....†*	10 per cent.
Mace.....†*	10 per cent.
Mustard.....†*	10 per cent.
Nutmeg.....†*	10 per cent.
Pepper:	
Black.....†*	10 per cent.
White and red.....†*	10 per cent.
Sage.....†*	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS—continued.	
Spices—Continued.	
Sundry spices † *	10 per cent.
Starch *	10 per cent.
Succotash *	10 per cent.
Sugar:	
Refined, etc. *	a 10 per cent.
Maple *	10 per cent.
Syrup:	
Molasses *	10 per cent.
Maple *	10 per cent.
Tapioca *	10 per cent.
Tomatoes *	10 per cent.
Tallow *	10 per cent.
Vinegar *	10 per cent.
Yeast and baking powder *	10 per cent.
Sundry meat and game on ice *	10 per cent.
Sundry fresh vegetables:	
Cabbage *	10 per cent.
Cauliflower *	10 per cent.
Celery *	10 per cent.
Turnips *	10 per cent.
Various *	10 per cent.
Various Assorted provisions † *	a 10 per cent.
Chinese provisions †	a 10 per cent.
Japanese provisions †	a 10 per cent.
Sundry Chinese provisions:	
Bean Stick *	10 per cent.
Cake *	10 per cent.
Curd *	10 per cent.
Bamboo shoot *	10 per cent.
Melon seed †	10 per cent.
Mushrooms *	10 per cent.
Sausages *	10 per cent.
Seaweed *	10 per cent.
Macaroni *	10 per cent.
Vermicelli *	10 per cent.
GUNS, GUN MATERIAL AND POWDER.	
Caps:	
Giant powder *	10 per cent.
Gun *	25 per cent.
Cartridges *	25 per cent.
Guns:	
Carbines † *	25 per cent.
Muskets † *	25 per cent.
Rifles † *	25 per cent.
Various † *	25 per cent.
Fuse *	10 per cent.
Gun findings † *	25 per cent.
Pistols and revolvers † *	25 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
GUNS, GUN MATERIAL AND POWDER—continued.	
Powder:	
Blasting	10 per cent.
Giant	10 per cent.
Gun	25 per cent.
Shot and bullets	25 per cent.
HARDWARE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.	
Adzes	10 per cent.
Agate and granite ware	10 per cent.
Augers and bits:	
Augers	10 per cent.
Bits	10 per cent.
Awls	10 per cent.
Axes	10 per cent.
Bale rope	10 per cent.
Bath brick	10 per cent.
Bellows	10 per cent.
Bells	^a 10 per cent.
Butts and hinges	10 per cent.
Cane knives	10 per cent.
Charcoal irons	10 per cent.
Chisels and gouges	10 per cent.
Chains:	
Dog and halter	10 per cent.
Trace	10 per cent.
Various	10 per cent.
Couplings and hose bibs:	
Bibs	10 per cent.
Couplings	10 per cent.
Coffee mills (as hardware)	10 per cent.
Crucibles	10 per cent.
Cultivators and horse hoes	10 per cent.
Fence, iron	10 per cent.
Fencing wire	10 per cent.
Fillers and oilers	10 per cent.
Files and rasps	10 per cent.
Fish lines and nets:	
Lines	10 per cent.
Nets	10 per cent.
Frying pans	10 per cent.
Furnaces	10 per cent.
Galvanized ironware	10 per cent.
Tubs	10 per cent.
Buckets	10 per cent.
Basins	10 per cent.
Gimlets and G. bits	10 per cent.
Glue	10 per cent.
Grindstones	10 per cent.
Hammers	10 per cent.
Hatchets	10 per cent.

^a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
HARDWARE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS—cont'd.	
Hoes.....*	10 per cent.
Horse and mule shoes.....*	10 per cent.
Hose.....†	10 per cent.
Hose pipes and sprinklers:	
Pipes.....*	10 per cent.
Sprinklers.....*	10 per cent.
Knives:	
Butcher.....*	10 per cent.
Carving.....†*	a 10 per cent.
Pocket.....*	10 per cent.
Knives and forks.....†*	a 10 per cent.
Assorted.....†*	a 10 per cent.
Lawn mowers.....*	10 per cent.
Lawn sprinklers.....*	10 per cent.
Letter copying presses.....*	10 per cent.
Locks.....*	10 per cent.
Lead:	
Pig.....*	10 per cent.
Pipe.....*	10 per cent.
Sheet.....*	10 per cent.
Mallets.....*	10 per cent.
Nails:	
Boat.....*	10 per cent.
Cut.....*	10 per cent.
Copper, etc.....*	10 per cent.
Finishing.....*	10 per cent.
Galvanized.....*	10 per cent.
Horseshoe.....*	10 per cent.
Wire.....*	10 per cent.
Various.....*	10 per cent.
Nuts and bolts:	
Bolts.....*	10 per cent.
Nuts.....*	10 per cent.
Nuts and bolts.....*	10 per cent.
Ox bows.....*	10 per cent.
Picks and mattocks.....*	10 per cent.
Pipes, iron.....*	10 per cent.
Planes and irons:	
Planes.....*	10 per cent.
Irons.....*	10 per cent.
Plows.....*	10 per cent.
Plow parts and fixtures.....*	10 per cent.
Pots and kettles.....*	10 per cent.
Pumps.....*	10 per cent.
Razors.....*	10 per cent.
Refrigerators.....*	10 per cent.
Rivets:	
Copper.....*	10 per cent.
Iron.....*	10 per cent.
Rules.....*	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
HARDWARE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS—cont'd.	
Saws :	
Hand	* 10 per cent.
Various	* 10 per cent.
Safes	* 10 per cent.
Scales :	
Platform	* 10 per cent.
Small	* 10 per cent.
Scissors and shears	* 10 per cent.
Screws	* 10 per cent.
Large	* 10 per cent.
Screw-drivers	* 10 per cent.
Sieves	* 10 per cent.
Spades	* 10 per cent.
Shovels and scoops	* 10 per cent.
Spikes	* 10 per cent.
Staples	* 10 per cent.
Steels	* 10 per cent.
Stoves and ranges :	
Coal and wood	* 10 per cent.
Oil	* 10 per cent.
Stove furniture	* 10 per cent.
Polish	* 10 per cent.
Surgical instruments	* ^a 10 per cent.
Squares	* 10 per cent.
Tacks :	
Copper	* 10 per cent.
Iron	* 10 per cent.
Tool handles	* 10 per cent.
Traps—rat, etc	* 10 per cent.
Tubs—bathing, iron, etc	* 10 per cent.
Twine, wrapping and seine :	
Wrapping	* ^a 10 per cent.
Seine	* ^a 10 per cent.
Vises	* 10 per cent.
Washers	* 10 per cent.
Water-closets and parts	* ^a 10 per cent.
Wire :	
Brass	* 10 per cent.
Copper	* 10 per cent.
spools	* 10 per cent.
Galvanized	* 10 per cent.
Iron and steel	* 10 per cent.
Telephone and electric	* ^a 10 per cent.
Various	* ^a 10 per cent.
Wire netting and cloth	* 10 per cent.
Wrapping paper	* 10 per cent.
Wrenches	* 10 per cent.
Wooden ware :	
Baskets	* 10 per cent.
Brooms	* 10 per cent.

^a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
HARDWARE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS—con'td.	
Woodenware—Continued.	
Brushes—	
Paint	†* 10 per cent.
Shoe	†* 25 per cent.
Various	†* a 25 per cent.
Cloth pins	* 10 per cent.
Corks	* 10 per cent.
Stepladders	* 10 per cent.
Washboards	* 10 per cent.
Various and sundry hardware	†* a 10 per cent.
IRON, STEEL, ETC.	
Brass	10 per cent.
Copper:	
Bar	†* 10 per cent.
Ingots	†* 10 per cent.
Plates and sheets	†* 10 per cent.
Pipes and tubes	†* 10 per cent.
Iron:	
Bar	* 10 per cent.
Galvanized	* 10 per cent.
Hoop	* 10 per cent.
Old iron	* 10 per cent.
Sheet	* 10 per cent.
Pig	* 10 per cent.
Steel	* 10 per cent.
Pieces	* 10 per cent.
Plates	* 10 per cent.
RAILROAD MATERIAL, RAILS, ETC.	
Cars and wagons	* 10 per cent.
Rails ..	* 10 per cent.
Sundry railroad material	* 10 per cent.
JEWELRY.	
Clocks	†* 10 per cent.
Diamonds, emeralds, etc	25 per cent.
Plated ware	25 per cent.
Silver ware	25 per cent.
Spectacles and eyeglasses:	
Spectacles	10 per cent.
Eyeglasses	10 per cent.
Findings	† 10 per cent.
Watches:	
Gold	10 per cent.
Nickel	10 per cent.
Silver	10 per cent.
Various	10 per cent.
Watch movements and cases:	
Cases	25 per cent.
Movements	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
JEWELRY—continued.	
Watch material.....	10 per cent.
Sundry assorted jewelry.....	25 per cent.
LEATHER.	
Buff leather.....*	10 per cent.
Calfskins.....*	10 per cent.
Chamois leather.....*	10 per cent.
Goat and kid.....*	10 per cent.
Harness leather.....*	10 per cent.
Kipksins.....*	10 per cent.
Sheepskins.....*	10 per cent.
Skirting leather.....*	10 per cent.
Sole leather.....*	10 per cent.
Splits.....*	10 per cent.
Various assorted leather.....*	10 per cent.
LUMBER.	
Cedar.....*	10 per cent.
Knees, ship and boat.....*	10 per cent.
Laths.....*	10 per cent.
Norwest:	
Dressed.....*	10 per cent.
Rough.....*	10 per cent.
Various.....*	10 per cent.
Pickets.....*	10 per cent.
Pine, Eastern.....*	10 per cent.
Posts.....*	10 per cent.
Planks:	
Ash.....*	10 per cent.
Oak.....*	10 per cent.
Walnut.....*	10 per cent.
Sundry.....*	10 per cent.
Redwood:	
Dressed.....*	10 per cent.
Rough.....*	10 per cent.
Various.....*	10 per cent.
Railroad ties.....*	10 per cent.
Shingles.....*	10 per cent.
Spruce.....*	10 per cent.
Whitewood.....*	10 per cent.
Telegraph poles.....*	a 10 per cent.
Assorted lumber.....*	10 per cent.
MACHINERY.	
Agricultural machinery.....*	10 per cent.
Belting.....*	10 per cent.
Boilers, steam.....*	10 per cent.
Boiler tubes.....*	10 per cent.
Babbitt metal.....*	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
MACHINERY—continued.	
Coffee machinery.....*	<i>a</i> C. C.
Filter plant.....*	10 per cent.
Hydraulic press apparatus.....*	10 per cent.
Molding sand.....*	10 per cent.
Packing.....*	10 per cent.
Refrigerating plant.....*	10 per cent.
Rice mills.....*	10 per cent.
Sewing machines.....*	10 per cent.
Sewing machine needles.....*	10 per cent.
parts.....*	10 per cent.
Steam engines.....*	10 per cent.
Steam pumps.....*	10 per cent.
Pumping machinery.....*	10 per cent.
Steam plows and parts.....*	10 per cent.
Sugar mills and carriers.....*	10 per cent.
parts and rollers.....*	10 per cent.
Typewriting machines.....*	10 per cent.
Windmills, etc.....*	10 per cent.
towers.....*	10 per cent.
Sundry machinery.....*	10 per cent.
MATCHES.	
Matches.....*	10 per cent.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	
Accordions.....*	10 per cent.
Autoharps.....*	10 per cent.
Banjos.....*	10 per cent.
Drums.....*	10 per cent.
Fifes and flutes.	
Fifes.....*	10 per cent.
Flutes.....*	10 per cent.
Guitars.....†*	<i>b</i> 10 per cent.
Harmonicas.....†*	<i>b</i> 10 per cent.
Mandolins.....*	10 per cent.
Music boxes.....*	10 per cent.
Organs.....*	10 per cent.
Pianos.....†*	10 per cent.
Strings, guitar and violin.....†*	10 per cent.
Violins.....*	10 per cent.
Various findings.....†*	<i>b</i> 10 per cent.
NAVAL STORES.	
Anchors.....*	10 per cent.
Boats.....*	10 per cent.
Blocks.....*	10 per cent.
Canvas.....*	10 per cent.
Chain, cable.....*	10 per cent.
ship.....*	10 per cent.
<i>a</i> Free.	<i>b</i> Not otherwise provided.
	C. C., Civil Code.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
NAVAL STORES—continued.	
Cordage:	
Houseline.....*	10 per cent.
Marline.....*	10 per cent.
Manila rope.....*	10 per cent.
Ratline.....*	10 per cent.
Seizing.....*	10 per cent.
Sisal rope.....*	10 per cent.
Spun yarn.....*	10 per cent.
Wire rope.....*	10 per cent.
Various.....*	10 per cent.
Oakum.....*	10 per cent.
Oars.....*	10 per cent.
Pitch.....*	10 per cent.
Rosin.....*	10 per cent.
Sails.....*	10 per cent.
Tar.....*	10 per cent.
Twine, sail.....*	10 per cent.
Sundry naval stores.....*	10 per cent.
OILS.	
Cocoanut.....*	a 10 per cent.
Gasoline.....*	10 per cent.
Kerosene.....*	10 per cent.
Lard.....*	10 per cent.
Lubricating.....*	10 per cent.
Neatsfoot oil.....*	10 per cent.
Naphtha.....*	10 per cent.
Peanut.....*	2½ cents per pound.
Palm.....†	a 10 per cent.
Sperm.....*	10 per cent.
Whale.....*	a 10 per cent.
Sewing machine oil.....*	10 per cent.
Sundry oils:	
Fuel.....†	a 10 per cent.
Dead.....*	10 per cent.
Various.....†	a 10 per cent.
PAINTS.	
Benzine.....*	10 per cent.
Black paint.....*	10 per cent.
Gum shellac.....*	10 per cent.
Green paint.....*	10 per cent.
Lampblack.....*	10 per cent.
Lead:	
Red.....*	10 per cent.
White.....*	10 per cent.
Linseed oil.....*	10 per cent.
Lucol oil.....*	10 per cent.
Metallic paint.....*	10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
PAINTS—continued.	
Ocher, yellow.....	10 per cent.
Putty	10 per cent.
Umber:	
Burnt	10 per cent.
Raw	10 per cent.
Turpentine	* 10 per cent.
Varnish	10 per cent.
Whiting	10 per cent.
Yellow paint.....	10 per cent.
Zinc white	10 per cent.
Sundry paints and mixtures.....	† 10 per cent.
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.	
Brushes:	
Clothes.....	† 25 per cent.
Hair	† 25 per cent.
Nail	† 25 per cent.
Shaving	† 25 per cent.
Tooth.....	25 per cent.
Various	† 25 per cent.
Combs	† a 10 per cent.
Cologne	† a Spirit duty.
Essential oils:	
Cloves	10 per cent.
Lemon	10 per cent.
Mustard.....	10 per cent.
Rose	10 per cent.
Various	10 per cent.
Flesh powders and washes.....	25 per cent.
Florida water	a Spirit duty.
Hair oil and pomade.....	† a 25 per cent.
Soap—Toilet.....	* 10 per cent.
Tooth powder, paste, etc.....	25 per cent.
Toilet water, violet, etc	† a Spirit duty.
Various perfumery, etc.....	† a Spirit duty.
SADDLERY, CARTS, AND MATERIALS.	
Axles	* 10 per cent.
Axle grease	10 per cent.
Baby carriages	25 per cent.
Bicycles	† 10 per cent.
Bridle bits.....	* 10 per cent.
Bridles	* 10 per cent.
Bridle heads and reins.....	* 10 per cent.
Buckles	†* a 10 per cent.
Carriages.....	25 per cent.
Carts, drayage or agricultural.....	* 10 per cent.
Enameled duck and drili.....	* 10 per cent.
Girths and cinches:	
Girths	†* 10 per cent.
Cinches	†* 10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
SADDLERY, CARTS, AND MATERIALS—continued.	
Horse blankets	* 10 per cent.
brushes	* 10 per cent.
Harness	* 10 per cent.
Harness dressing	* 10 per cent.
oil	* 10 per cent.
Horse combs	* 10 per cent.
collars	* 10 per cent.
Saddles	† 10 per cent.
Saddle trees	* 10 per cent.
Springs, carriage	* 10 per cent.
Spurs	* 10 per cent.
Spur leather	* 10 per cent.
Stirrups:	
Wood	* 10 per cent.
Various	* 10 per cent.
Wagons	* 10 per cent.
Wheelbarrows	* 10 per cent.
Whips:	
Rawhide	* 10 per cent.
Various	* 10 per cent.
Various saddlery	† * 10 per cent.
SHEATHING METAL.	
Sheathing metal	* a 10 per cent.
SHOOKS AND CONTAINERS.	
Bags:	
Cloth	† * a 10 per cent.
Paper	* 10 per cent.
Bagging	† * a 10 per cent.
Barrels, empty	* 10 per cent.
Casks, empty	* 10 per cent.
Iron tanks	* 10 per cent.
Shooks, box	* 10 per cent.
Tanks, wood	* 10 per cent.
Various containers	† * a 10 per cent.
SPIRITS.	
Alcohol	† a \$10 per gallon.
Bay rum	Spirit duty.
Bitters and cordials	Spirit duty.
Brandy	Spirit duty.
China wines	Spirit duty.
Gin	Spirit duty.
Jamaica ginger	Spirit duty.
^b Mythelated spirits	\$1 per gallon.
Rum	Spirit duty.
Whisky	Spirit duty.
Vermuth	Spirit duty.

^a Not otherwise provided.

^b To those holding licenses, only *spirit duty*. *Trall.* 1° to 21°, 15 cts. per gallon; 21° to 30°, \$2.00 per gallon; 30° to 50°, \$3.50 per gallon; over 50°, 10 cts. each degree. O. P.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
STATIONERY AND BOOKS.	
Albums	† * a 10 per cent.
Books :	
Blank	* 10 per cent.
Printed	* 10 per cent.
Bookbinders' material	* 10 per cent.
Cards :	
Blank	* 10 per cent.
Playing	* 10 per cent.
Cardboard	* 10 per cent.
Envelopes	* 10 per cent.
Ink :	
Writing	* 10 per cent.
Printing	* 10 per cent.
Mimeographs	* 10 per cent.
Mucilage	* 10 per cent.
Paper :	
Printing	* 10 per cent.
Writing	* 10 per cent.
Sheets	* 10 per cent.
Blotting	10 per cent.
Typewriting	10 per cent.
Pencils :	
Lead	* 10 per cent.
Slate	* 10 per cent.
Pens	* 10 per cent.
Rubber stamps	* 10 per cent.
Sheet and book music	* 10 per cent.
Slates, writing	* 10 per cent.
Tags and labels :	
Tags	* 10 per cent.
Labels	* 10 per cent.
Types, plates, cuts	† 10 per cent.
Various stationery	† * a 10 per cent.
TEA.	
Tea	10 per cent.
TIN AND TINWARE.	
Solder	10 per cent.
Tin :	
Ingots	10 per cent.
Plates	10 per cent.
Zinc	10 per cent.
Sundry tinware and material	10 per cent.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.	
Cigars :	
American	* \$10 per M.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS—continued.	
Cigars—Continued.	
European	\$10 per M.
Habana	\$10 per M.
Manila	\$10 per M.
Cigarettes	* 25 per cent.
Snuff	* a 15 per cent.
Tobacco	* a 15 per cent.
WINES.	
California:	
Angelica	See Spirits.
Champagne	See Spirits.
Claret	See Spirits.
Madeira	See Spirits.
Malaga	See Spirits.
Muscat	See Spirits.
Port	See Spirits.
Reisling	See Spirits.
Sherry	See Spirits.
Tokay	See Spirits.
White	See Spirits.
Zinfandel	See Spirits.
Sundry	See Spirits.
European:	
Champagne	See Spirits.
Claret	See Spirits.
Madeira	See Spirits.
Rhine wines	See Spirits.
Sherry	See Spirits.
Sundry	See Spirits.
Sake	See Spirits.
<p>After January 1, 1897, wine under 18 per cent strength, Trall, made from grapes, free.</p> <p>After July 1, 1897, Sake pays, 9 per cent to 14 per cent, 60 cents per gallon; above 14 per cent to 21 per cent, \$1 per gallon.</p>	
SUNDRY MERCHANDISE.	
Aerated and mineral waters	10 per cent.
Art goods and artists' materials	* a 10 per cent.
Bird seed	* 10 per cent.
Boxes and cases	* 10 per cent.
Buhach	* 10 per cent.
Candy	* 25 per cent.
Charcoal	* 10 per cent.
Cigarette paper	* 10 per cent.
Cotton waste	* 10 per cent.
Curiosities	* a 10 per cent.
Chewing gum	* 10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.

Rates of duty on the following goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands—Continued.

Articles.	From other countries.
SUNDRY MERCHANDISE—continued.	
Dyes	10 per cent.
Electric and telephone instruments and materials	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Fertilizer	<i>b</i> C. C.
Fireworks	25 per cent.
Firewood	10 per cent.
Hulls and wrecks	10 per cent.
Joss sticks and paper	10 per cent.
Lubricating compound	10 per cent.
Lacquered ware	10 per cent.
Plants and seeds	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Photographic material	10 per cent.
cameras	10 per cent.
dry plates	10 per cent.
Pipes—Tobacco	25 per cent.
Pipestems and cigar holders	25 per cent.
Private effects	<i>a</i> C. C.
Scientific instruments	<i>a</i> 25 per cent.
Shoe blacking and dressing	10 per cent.
Trunks	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Traveling bags	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Trunks and bags	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Tomb and grave stones	10 per cent.
Valises	10 per cent.
Wicker and wicking	10 per cent.
Sundry merchandise	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Sundry Chinese merchandise	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Sundry Japanese merchandise	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
PARCELS POST.	
Jewelry	25 per cent.
Watches and cases	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.
Various goods	<i>a</i> 10 per cent.

a Not otherwise provided.*b* Free.

C. C., Civil Code.

EXEMPTIONS, RESTRICTIONS, ETC.

The following articles are exempt from duty by the provisions of the civil code:

SECTION 467. All foreign diplomatic agents, received and acknowledged as such by the Government, shall enjoy the exemption from duties upon stores and supplies imported for their private use and consumption, allowed by their respective nations to foreign diplomatic agents of the same rank, and accredited in the same manner.

SECTION 516. * * * No import duty whatever shall be levied upon any naval stores or supplies belonging to any foreign Government, when imported and used as such; * * * nor upon any oil, bone, or other products of the sea, being the catch of a duly registered Hawaiian vessel. *And provided also*, That the Minister of Finance may, upon special application, allow any of the following articles to be imported free of duty, viz: Seeds, roots, and plants imported to be sown or planted in this Kingdom; plows and hoes and other implements of husbandry imported by any agriculturist or body of agriculturists for their own use; steam engines, sugar mills, coffee mills, and other machinery for the promotion and facilitating of agriculture imported by any agriculturist or body of agriculturists for their own use; horses, mares, bulls, cows, sheep, swine, and other domestic animals, birds and bees imported for the purpose of improving or extending the breeds of these animals within this Republic.

SECTION 517, Paragraph 6. * * * No impost duty shall be levied on goods or other articles imported for the use of the Government, naval stores and supplies belonging to a foreign Government, when imported and used as such; goods imported for the private use and consumption of foreign diplomatic representatives; goods allowed by foreign treaties to be introduced free by whale ships; professional books, implements, and tools of trade in actual use of persons from abroad and not intended for sale; old household effects in use abroad by those bringing them and not for sale; wearing apparel, not merchandise, in use of persons arriving at Hawaiian ports; personal household effects, not merchandise, of subjects of the Hawaiian Kingdom dying abroad; oil, bone, fish, or other products of the sea, being the catch of duly registered Hawaiian vessels, and goods, wares, and merchandise exported to a foreign country and brought back in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback has been allowed: *Provided also*, That the Minister of Finance may allow the following articles to be imported free of duty on application for that purpose: Trees, shrubs, bulbs, roots, plants, and seeds, when not intended for sale as merchandise; gold and silver coins; philosophical, chemical, and other apparatus for the use of schools and colleges; specimens of botany, mineralogy, geology, and other natural sciences for the use of schools and colleges; all books, maps, and charts procured abroad under the direction of the board of education for the use of schools; models of invention, if not fitted for use; bees, birds, and fowls, horses, mares, asses, bulls, cows, calves, sheep, swine, and other animals intended for improving the breeds of such animals.

The following articles are free by special enactments:

Plate and pig iron.—"From and after the publication of this Act, plate iron of one-eighth of an inch in thickness and upwards, and pig iron, shall be admitted duty free when imported into this Kingdom."—Laws of 1862, page 30.

Coal.—"That from and after the publication of this Act, Coal, when imported into this Kingdom, shall be free of duty. Approved this 31st day of December, A. D. 1864."—Compiled Laws, 1884, page 141.

Hawaiian publications.—"That all books, pamphlets, and other publications in the Hawaiian language, published abroad and imported into this Kingdom, shall be admitted free of duty." Act of 1868.—Compiled Laws, 1884, page 141.

Sheathing copper and metal.—"That sheathing copper, and all descriptions of sheathing metal, used in covering the bottoms of vessels, is hereby declared to be admitted free of duty." Act of 1868.—Compiled Laws, 1884, page 141.

Materials used in tanning.—"That from and after the passage of this Act, oak-bark, catechu, and other substances containing 'tannin,' and used in the process of tanning, when imported into this Kingdom, shall be free of duty." Approved this 22d day of June, A. D. 1868.—Compiled Laws, 1884, page 142.

Transmission of intelligence by electricity.—"And all and every article, goods, wares, and merchandise appertaining to the building of such telegraphic line or lines, and the transmission of intelligence by electricity; and such articles and merchandise shall be exempt from duties, and the vessel or vessels chartered, or otherwise specially engaged in the laying or maintenance of a telegraphic line or lines, shall be exempt from all port charges, except pilotage."—Sec. 2, Chap. XLV, Laws of 1874. Compiled Laws 1884, page 567.

Fertilizers, etc.—"Fertilizers of every description, whether natural or manufactured, applicable to the soil, and all materials to be used solely and exclusively for the manufacture of fertilizers, shall be admitted duty free when imported into this Kingdom."—Chap. IV, Laws of 1890, page 9.

"* * * Said North Pacific Phosphate and Fertilizer Company is authorized to import free of duty all machinery, plant, and materials to be used by it in said mining or manufacturing operations, and in the equipment of works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and of fertilizers."—Sec. 3, Act 23, Laws of 1893, page 52.

South Sea imports.—"Live stock, firewoods, cocoanuts, copra, cocoanut oil, cocoa and other fibres, fans and other articles made of palm leaf, corals, pearl shells, specimens of natural history, ethnological specimens and nuts, when imported into this Kingdom shall be free of duty."—Chap. XXVII, Laws of 1886, page 46.

To encourage tobacco culture.—"No impost, tax, or duty of any kind or nature shall be levied or imposed upon the buildings, machinery, land, or products therefrom; that is to say, crops of tobacco raised by said W. H. Cornwell and his associates and assigns, produced or manufactured in or upon said Hawaiian Islands or any thereof, either for the cultivation, manufacture, purchase, sale, or export of the same, for the period of fifteen years. The right to

levy or impose such impost tax or duty for such period of time being hereby waived.”—Sec. 1, Chap. LXIV, Laws of 1890, page 128.

Soap manufacture.—“For the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of all kinds of soap in the Hawaiian Kingdom the following articles, caustic soda, sal soda, oil of sassafras, palm oil, and borax, when imported for use in the manufacture of soap, shall be admitted free of duty, under such rules and regulations as may be issued by the Collector General of Customs, approved by the Minister of Finance.”—Sec. 1, Chap. LIII, Laws of 1892, page 82.

To encourage coffee and ramie culture.—“* * * For the term of ten years from the date hereof, all coffee trees and ramie plants, and all coffee and ramie produced in this country; and all mills, machinery, appliances, tools and buildings used exclusively in the care, cultivation, or preparation of coffee or ramie for market shall be, and hereby are, exempted from all taxes and import duties.”—Sec. 1, Chap. LVIII, Laws of 1892, page 125.

To encourage fruit culture and the manufacture of preserves for export.—“* * * For the term of ten years from the date hereof * * * all tools, machinery, or appliances to be used exclusively in canning or preserving fruit, or for the manufacture of jams, jellies, or fruit syrups, or for the manufacture of containers for the same, and also all containers for use in connection therewith, and the material for making them, during the period mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, may be imported into this Kingdom free of duty. *Provided, however,* That the exemption herein provided shall not apply to or in respect of any tools, machinery or appliances used in the propagation, harvesting, curing or canning of any fruits or fruit product which may be introduced into the United States free of duty, or upon the payment of duty not exceeding fifteen per cent ad valorem. The Minister of Finance may make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the terms of this Act.”—From Secs. 1 and 2, Chap. LIX, Laws of 1892, page 126.

To promote the objects of the Bishop Museum.—“All books and specimens and all materials required for the management and increase of the collections of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum shall be imported free of all duties, upon the sworn certificate of one of the trustees of the estate of Bernice Pauahi Bishop, appointed in pursuance of and under the will of the late Bernice Pauahi Bishop, deceased, that such articles are imported for the use of the Museum connected with the Kamehameha school, and for no other purpose.”

“All alcohol required in the preservation of specimens for the sole and special use of said museum and for no other purpose shall, upon the sworn certificate of one of the trustees mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, be withdrawn from the Custom-House in Honolulu free of all duty.”—Secs. 1 and 2 of Act 10, Laws of 1894, page 27.

To exempt canaigre and fibre crops.—"For the term of ten years from the date hereof, all canaigre and fibre crops, and all preparations and extracts of canaigre and all vegetable fibres produced in this country; and all mills, machinery, appliances, tools, and buildings, used exclusively in the care, cultivation, or preparation of canaigre and fibre plants shall be and hereby are exempted from all taxes and import duties."—Sec. 1, Act 7, Laws of 1895, page 10.

Wines under 18 per cent alcoholic strength.—"And during the said five years, beginning with the said first day of January, A. D. 1897, no duties shall be levied, collected, or paid on any wines imported into the Republic of Hawaii, made from the juice of the grape, which wines are of less than eighteen per cent (18 per cent) of alcoholic strength."—Sec. 1, Act 62, Laws of 1896, page 205.

RESTRICTING IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS, ETC.

"The importation into the Hawaiian Islands of firearms, ammunition, dynamite, giant powder, and similar explosive substances, except by the Government, is hereby prohibited; *provided, however*, that the Executive Council may upon application allow the importation of such goods at their discretion, subject to the legal duties thereon."—Sec. 1, Laws of 1893, page 22.

REGULATIONS.

Firearms and explosives.—Permit to import the same must be procured from the Marshal or his deputy. All firearms and ammunition, being the personal property of passengers arriving from foreign ports, will be held by the Collector of Customs until permitted by the Marshal.

Growing trees and plants.—All growing trees and plants with soil attached, before being landed, must be inspected by the Commissioner of Agriculture, who shall certify that the same are free from blight or disease of any kind.

Spirituous liquors.—All spirituuous liquors before delivery must be accompanied by the certificate of the official gauger showing the alcoholic strength of the same.

Animals.—No animals arriving from any foreign port to be taken from the wharf or landing, nor any portion of the food or water to be removed from the wharf or landing until the inspecting officer shall have inspected and passed the same.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Following is a digest of the customs regulations of Hawaii as printed at Honolulu, 1897:

INWARD ENTRY OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.

Invoice.—The owner or consignee of goods, before obtaining a permit to discharge or land the same, shall furnish, under his oath, to the Collector a full

statement of what is designed to be landed and sold or consumed, with the invoice price, costs and charges.

Penalty.—When the cost and charges do not appear in the original invoice, two and one-half per cent shall be added to the value of the invoice to cover the same, and on the total of which the duty shall be charged.

Consular certificate as to value.—All invoices presented at the Custom-House from any port within the consular jurisdiction of any Hawaiian Consul or Commercial Agent shall have attached the oath of the shipper that the invoice contains a true and faithful account of said goods, and their market value where the same were procured, which said oath shall be duly certified by said Consul or Commercial Agent.

Penalty.—In event of a failure to comply with this requirement, the Collector will cause to be added to the amount of the invoice twenty-five per cent, and the duties shall be collected on said increased valuation.

Consular certificate, goods free by treaty.—Invoices of merchandise from the United States, to be entitled to exemption from duties under the provisions of the Treaty, must be accompanied by the Hawaiian Consular certificate that the articles are the growth, manufacture or produce of the United States.

Bond to produce Consular certificate.—The Collector of Customs shall be authorized to grant a further time of six months to parties not having a Consular certified invoice, upon their filing a bond with good security, to produce the same within that time; the charge for which bond shall be two dollars.

Duties payable in cash.—The duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise shall be paid in cash.

Bonded goods.—Provided, however, that this shall not be construed to prevent goods, wares, and merchandise of every description from being bonded under the direction and control of the Collectors of Customs, under such rules and regulations as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

Inspection of goods.—Every Collector shall have the power to order one or more packages out of every invoice of goods imported into these Islands, to be designated by him, to be sent to the Custom-House for inspection or examination; and any master, owner, importer, or consignee who shall refuse to obey any such order of any Collector shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

REGULATION.

On and after the first day of October, 1893, the duties on goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands must be paid in cash; bonds will no longer be granted.

JAS. B. CASTLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

HONOLULU, H. I., June 26, 1893.

No. 85—11

REGULATION.

From and after date entries must be expressed in the currency of the United States, reduced from the equivalent values of foreign currencies heretofore established.

JAS. B. CASTLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved:

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

HONOLULU, *October 2, 1893.*

REGULATION.

In accordance with Section 691 of the Civil Code, the Customs charges in the Appraiser's department are hereby prescribed as follows:

If the appraised value of merchandise subject to *ad valorem* duty exceeds by ten per cent or more the value declared on the entry, then in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, the charge for appraisal shall equal twenty per cent of the appraised value of such goods. If such excess shall be less than ten per cent of the value entered, the charge for appraisal will be \$5. Labor at the rate of 40 cents per ton. Cartage to be charged by the drayman directly to the importer.

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, *Honolulu, July 1st, 1894.*

REGULATION.

On and after January 1st, 1896, importers, in making entry at the Custom-House, will positively identify each case with its contents. * * * Failure to comply * * * will inevitably cause increased delay and expense before delivery of the goods.

JAS. B. CASTLE,
Collector-General of Customs.

Approved:

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

REGULATION.

On and after September 1st, 1896, a regular Custom-House blank will be provided for the withdrawal of goods from bond. Such blank when presented to

be accompanied by the usual charges, *i. e.*, blank \$1.00; fee for filing, 50 cents.

F. B. McSTOCKER,
Deputy Collector-General.

Approved:

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

REGULATION.

On and after January 1, 1897, importers making entry at the Custom-House will file with their invoices a receipted bill of lading covering the number of packages arriving per vessel for which entry is made.

F. B. McSTOCKER,
Deputy Collector-General.

Approved:

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

MARKET VALUE.

All merchandise imported into the Republic of Hawaii must be invoiced when actually purchased at the foreign price actually paid for same. If goods are purchased at less than their market value, addition of the difference may be made by the importer at the time of entry, otherwise the same is susceptible of appraisement and charges thereon made in accordance therewith.

The foreign market value of merchandise is the price at which the goods are openly offered in the principal markets of the country from which they are exported to the Republic of Hawaii, and the price at which one can purchase same in the usual wholesale quantities for net cash at the time of exportation.

Merchandise consigned for the account of the foreign owner must be invoiced at the actual market value; that is, at the prices for which they could be purchased in the open market.

Invoices must be made out in full detail, showing the mark and number of each case and the exact contents of each package, and the exact cost or market value of each article, also showing separately the cost of packing, including boxes, carting, etc., drayage, commission, etc., in fact everything necessary for putting the merchandise in condition to ship.

Invoices must be made out in the currency of the country from which the goods come, reduced in a parallel column to the relative amount in United States Gold Coin.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING DUTY.

Specific provision by name of any article overrules general provisions.

If an article sought for is not found on the schedule, look for the material of which it is composed.

Duty is charged on all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, and coverings of any kind where charges are made for the same, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the goods, wares, and merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipping to the Republic of Hawaii, but is not charged upon insurance, prepaid freight, or other charges accruing after goods are actually shipped.

Wearing apparel in actual use, or that has been in use, or that is necessary for the present comfort or convenience of the owner, are free. Articles of clothing which have not been in actual use and are not necessary for the present comfort or convenience of the owner are dutiable. Provided, however, sufficient new wearing apparel suitable to the present condition of life may be considered free when packed with clothing that has been in use.

Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of the person arriving and accompanying the person arriving are free. This includes theatrical wardrobes of actors, when actually belonging to the actors arriving with the same.

Personal effects, viz: Such articles as are worn on the person or used in connection therewith. This includes jewelry that has been worn and in use by the owner, but only one watch, for instance, would be passed with a single passenger.

Books, libraries, or parts of libraries (other than professional) that have been used abroad not less than one year.

Household effects, including horses and carriages that have been used abroad not less than one year; bicycles, personally used or in possession abroad, if accompanying the passenger.

Free entry of the above articles is conditional upon the fact that same have actually been in use by the importer for a period of not less than one year, and that they are not merchandise or intended for sale, but are simply the personal property in use and intended for the use of the person bringing them in.

Upon the arrival of vessels the Custom-House officers will furnish blanks to passengers, who will carefully fill them out, giving full and true details of everything they have with them. If a family is arriving the senior member may include everything belonging to the family on one declaration. Particular attention is called to the fact that whenever an article subject to duty is found in baggage, which was not at the time of making entry mentioned by the person making the entry, it shall be forfeited, and the person in whose baggage it shall be found shall forfeit and pay five times the value of such article.

The exemption from duty of household effects, books, etc., that have been in use not less than one year is not limited to those actually brought by passengers, but may be imported after the passengers' arrival, in which case they must be properly certified to before the Hawaiian consul at the place nearest their origin. All of the aforesaid goods require entering on a Custom-House blank designated as "Civil Code."

All goods free by Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States require to be entered on Custom-House blanks designated "Free by Treaty."

All goods subject to duty on Custom-House blanks designated "Dutiable."

All goods intended for Entry in Bond on blanks designated "Entry for Warehousing."

All goods intended to be transshipped from one vessel to another, and not to be landed for consumption in the Hawaiian Islands, "Transit Entry."

All goods intended to be forwarded in bond from port of landing to other ports within the Hawaiian Islands, "Transportation Entry."

All goods intended for export for benefited drawbacks, and having been in charge of an officer of the Customs continuously since landing, "Outward Entry."

PORTS OF ENTRY.

The following are the legal ports of entry:

Honolulu.....	Island of Oahu.
Lahaina	Island of Maui.
Kahului.....	Island of Maui.
Hana	Island of Maui.
Hilo.....	Island of Hawaii.
Kailua.....	Island of Hawaii.
Kealahakua	Island of Hawaii.
Mahukona.....	Island of Hawaii.
Honoipu.....	Island of Hawaii.
Koloa.....	Island of Kauai.
Waimea and Makaweli.....	Island of Kauai.

The said ports of Waimea and Makaweli shall be designated as one port of entry, and designated the "Port of Waimea."

In addition to the above, foreign vessels engaged in the whale fishery shall have access to the port of Hanalei, on the Island of Kauai, for the purpose of recruiting and refreshment.

It shall be lawful for any vessel from abroad, duly entered at an open port, to proceed under the written permit of the Collector

of Customs to any other port or place in the Islands not a port of entry, for the purpose of debarking cargo, the duties upon which have been paid, or of embarking cargo, or of obtaining refreshments.

PORT CHARGES.

United States Consul-General Mills, in his report of August 31, 1896, gives the following as the tariff of port charges at Honolulu:

Pilotage :	
Mail steamers, 1,000 tons.....	\$50. 00
Transient steamers.....	75. 00
War vessels, per foot draft.....	2. 00
Sailing vessels under 200 tons, per foot.....	1. 50
Other vessels, per ton.....	.05
Outside anchorage charge.....	20. 00
Towage rates :	
Vessels under 200 tons.....	30. 00
From 200 to 300 tons.....	35. 00
From 300 to 500 tons.....	40. 00
From 500 to 800 tons.....	45. 00
From 800 to 1,000 tons.....	50. 00
From 1,000 to 1,200 tons.....	60. 00
From 1,200 to 1,400 tons.....	75. 00
Over 1,400 tons, 5 cents per ton additional,	
Outside of pilot limits, or in case of accidents, etc., as per agreement.	
Port physician's charges :	
Boarding vessels outside.....	25. 00
Boarding vessels in port.....	15. 00
At wharf.....	10. 00
Harbor master's fee : Boarding vessel on arrival or departure, or in moving,	
each time.....	3. 00
Wharfage : Government or O. R. & L. Company's wharves, per ton per day.	.02
Water rates :	
To vessels at the wharf, per gallon.....	.00½
To vessels, by lighter, in harbor, per gallon.....	.01
To vessels, by lighter, outside the harbor, per gallon.....	.01½
Marine railway charges (capacity for 1,700-ton vessels in light ballast):	
Steamers, per ton.....	.50
Sailing vessels, per ton.....	.25
(After first day, steamers 25 cents and sailing vessels 20 cents per ton.)	
For buoys.....	2. 00
For lights, foreign vessels.....	3. 00
For mail oath.....	1. 00
For manifests (blank \$1, filing fee \$1).....	2. 00
For entries (blank \$1, filing fee 50 cents).....	1. 50
For bill of health departure.....	1. 00

It may be proper to mention, adds the Consul-General, that the Oceanic Steamship Company has the charges for lights, buoys, all blanks, and fees, water, and wharfage remitted by contract, and

that the Canadian-Australian Line has the same privileges, with the exception of water. The Oceanic Steamship Company, the Canadian-Australian, the Oriental and Occidental, and Pacific Mail are all granted free storage for the coal used in navigating their vessels. Of the above lines, the *Monowai* of the Oceanic carries the British flag, the other three (*Australia*, *Mariposa*, and *Alameda*) are American vessels. The Occidental and Oriental steamers (the *Doric*, *Coptic*, *Gaelic*, and *Belgic*) are British; while the Pacific Mail steamers, with the exception of the *China*, which is British, all fly the American flag.

PASSENGER TAX.¹

A part of the port charges.—Every vessel arriving from a foreign port, at any of the ports of these Islands, with passengers on board, shall be subject to a tax of one dollar for each of the passengers who shall enter the islands, and this tax shall form a part of the port charges, and shall be paid to the Collector of the Port, and no Collector shall grant a clearance to any such vessel until the same be paid.

Relating to the landing of aliens.—It shall be unlawful for aliens of the following classes to land in the Hawaiian Islands, to wit: Idiots, insane persons, paupers, vagabonds, criminals, fugitives from justice, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, stowaways, vagrants, and persons without visible means of support, which means of support may be shown by the bona fide possession of not less than fifty dollars in money or a bona fide written contract of employment with a reliable and responsible resident of the Hawaiian Islands.

The master or any other officer of any vessel, or any person, who shall bring within the Hawaiian Islands, and land or attempt to land, or permit to be landed, any alien not lawfully entitled to

¹ From Digest of Hawaiian Customs Laws, 1897.

enter the Hawaiian Islands, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars for each and every such alien not entitled to enter the Hawaiian Islands so brought and landed or permitted to be landed, and may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year; any such vessel shall not have clearance from any port of the Hawaiian Islands until such fine is paid.

VIII.

Transportation Facilities,¹ Postal System, Etc.

OCEAN LINES.

The steamship lines plying between Honolulu and the United States are the Oceanic Steamship Company (4 ships), the Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company (4 ships), the Pacific Mail (4 ships), the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (2 ships), the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company (4 ships), and the Canadian and Australian (2 ships), the latter plying between Sydney, New South Wales, and Vancouver, British Columbia, and touching at this port on each trip each way. The time consumed by the steamers between Honolulu and San Francisco is from six to seven days, but the communication is somewhat irregular. Sometimes, two or three steamers touch there within a week, and then an interval of ten or twelve days may occur between steamers. One vessel of the Oceanic Line, the *Australia*, runs only between San Francisco and Honolulu, and makes about fifteen round trips during the year, while the other three of the same line steam from San Francisco to Sydney, touching here on both outward and homeward voyages. One of these steamers arrives at Honolulu from San Francisco, and one departs from that place within each month. The Oriental and Occidental and the Pacific Mail ply regularly between San Francisco and Hongkong, and the majority of the steamers touch at Honolulu both ways. The Japanese Line—Nippon Yusen Kaisha—does service between Yokohama

¹ From report of United States Consul General Mills, August 31, 1896.

and Seattle, Wash., and with its two steamers makes this an intermediate port on every trip. The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's ships ply between Hongkong and Portland, touching only occasionally at Honolulu.

There are a large number of sailing vessels plying regularly between Honolulu and San Francisco, and also others coal laden from British Columbia and Australia which proceed to the United States either in ballast or with cargoes of sugar. Vessels arrive at Honolulu from European ports at comparatively rare intervals.

The rates of freight from Honolulu to San Francisco are: For steamers, \$5 per ton and 5 per cent primage; sailing vessels, \$3 per ton and 5 per cent primage. The rates to Atlantic ports range from \$5 to \$7 per ton, with 5 per cent added.

The Oceanic Steamship Company does the bulk of the passenger traffic between Honolulu and San Francisco, as the rate for cabin passage is \$75 and steerage \$25, while the Occidental and Oriental and the Pacific Mail charge \$100 and \$30, respectively. The first-named line also controls the steamer freighting trade between San Francisco and this port.

INTERISLAND TRANSPORTATION.

The rate of transportation between the islands is \$2.50 to \$3 per ton. The two steamship companies doing the entire inter-island business are the Inter-Island Steamship Company and the Wilder Steamship Company. About 15 steamers are engaged in this trade.

RAILWAYS.

There are three railroads on the Islands. The Oahu Railroad and Land Company, on Oahu, is about 30 miles in length; the Kahului Railroad, on the island of Maui, has 13 miles of road; and the Hawaiian Railroad, on the island of Hawaii, is about 20 miles in length. These railroads are used principally to carry the product of the plantations to the various points of shipment.

POSTAL AND TELEPHONE SYSTEMS.

There is a regular postal system in the Hawaiian Islands, and on the arrival of a steamer at any main point, mail carriers at once start out to distribute the mail through the district. The Hawaiian Islands belong to the Postal Union, and money orders can be obtained to the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, Hongkong, and Colony of Victoria, as well as local orders between the Islands.

The Islands of Oahu, Kauai, and Hawaii have telephones to every accessible point. The rent of the instrument is moderate, and a small charge is made for those who do not care or can not afford to possess an instrument of their own. On Maui, the telephone is at present established only in part.

IX.

Patents, Currency, Commercial Licenses, Passports, Etc.

PATENTS.

A report from United States Consul General Mills, dated Honolulu, August 20, 1894, states that foreign inventors may obtain patent protection for any new and useful invention or improvement not known or used in Hawaii. Patents may be obtained for inventions previously patented abroad, if the article on which patent is desired has not been in use in the Hawaiian Islands for more than a year prior to the application. The duration of a patent is ten years. If previously patented abroad, it expires simultaneously with the term of the foreign patent. The fees are as follows: On filing application, \$25; on filing caveat, \$5; on issue of patent, \$5; for copies of record, every 100 words or less, 50 cents; for translation of every 100 words or less, \$1; for revenue stamp on each patent, \$10; for recording assignments, per 100 words, 50 cents. The petition for patent, accompanied by oath, specification, and drawings (and model or specimen when required), and \$25, is presented to the Minister of the Interior. The petition, specification, and oath must be written in English or Hawaiian. The oath may be made before any person within Hawaii authorized by law to administer oaths; when the applicant resides in another country it may be made before any Minister, Chargé d'Affaires,

Consul, or Commercial Agent, or Notary Public; it must be accompanied by seal. The specification must describe the invention, the manner of making, compounding, and using the same, in such a way as to enable any one skilled in the art to understand it. It must conclude with a specific claim of the part the applicant regards as his invention. The drawings must be on white paper, and made with India ink. The copies must be tracings on muslin. The sheet on which the drawing is made must be 10 by 15 inches, with a margin of an inch. A space of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches must be given to the title and number. The description must refer to the drawings by letters. A model will not be required unless it shall be found, on examination, to be necessary. All papers must be written legibly, on one side of the paper. Interlineations and erasures must be noted in the margin or at the foot. Legal cap paper, with numbered lines, is preferable, and a wide margin must be reserved on the left of each page. The specification must be signed by the inventor or his attorney, and the signature attested by two witnesses. Any person of intelligence and good character may act as the attorney or agent of the applicant, upon filing power of attorney.

FORM OF PETITION FOR PATENT.

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

Your petitioner, ———, a citizen (or subject) of ———, residing at ———, prays that letters patent be granted him for the improvement in ———, set forth in the annexed specification.

[Signature of Applicant.]

FORM OF PETITION FOR CAVEAT.

To the MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR:

The petition of ———, a citizen (or subject) of ———, residing at ———, represents that he has made certain improvements in ——— and desires further time to mature the same. He therefore prays the protection

of his right until he shall have matured his invention, and that the subjoined description thereof may be filed as a caveat in the confidential archives of the office and preserved in secrecy.

[Signature of Applicant.]

OATH FOR PATENT OR CAVEAT.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,

Island of ———, ss.

————, the above-named petitioner, residing at ———, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he verily believes himself to be the original, first, and sole inventor of the improvement in ———, described and claimed in the foregoing specification; that the same has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent, except in the following countries: ———. That the same has not, to his knowledge, been introduced into public use in the Hawaiian Islands for more than one year prior to his application for a patent, and he does not know or believe that the same was ever before known or used; and that he is a citizen (or subject) of ———.

[Inventor's full name.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of ———, A. D. 18—.

[Signature of Notary.]

CURRENCY, EXCHANGE, WAGES, ETC.¹

The Hawaiian money is paper and silver. The gold, of which a large amount is in circulation, is American. United States silver and paper money is also in circulation. The Hawaiian paper money is secured by silver held in reserve. Including both Hawaiian and United States money, there is in circulation about \$3,000,000 in the Islands.

The rate of exchange is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on Eastern cities of the United States, and 1 per cent on the Pacific Coast. Gold is at a premium of 1 per cent over silver.

¹From report of United States Consul General Mills, August 31, 1896.

WAGES.

The rates of wages are the following:

Occupation.	Wages.
Contract laborers on sugar plantations.....per month..	\$12. 50
Laborers not under contract on sugar plantations.....do....	\$15. 00 to 20. 00
Ordinary day laborers.....per day..	1. 00
Domestic servants.....per month..	16. 00 to 25. 00
Mechanics.....per day..	2. 50 to 4. 00
Clerks in stores.....per month..	75. 00 to 125. 00
Bookkeepers.....do....	125. 00 to 150. 00
Railway employees:	
Engineers.....do....	100. 00
Conductors.....do....	65. 00 to 90. 00
Freight hands.....do....	35. 00 to 40. 00
Section hands.....do....	30. 00 to 35. 00
Section foremen.....do....	75. 00

These figures allude to the Oahu Railroad and Land Company. There are very few employees of this character in Hawaii. Plantation managers get from \$3,000 per year up; overseers from \$40 to \$75 per month.

The pamphlet of the Hawaiian Department of Foreign Affairs, 1896, says the market for labor is overstocked and it would be unwise for persons to emigrate to Hawaii with no capital, on the mere chance of obtaining employment.

COMMERCIAL LICENSES AND CREDITS.¹

A commercial traveler has to pay on the Island of Oahu a tax of \$570 and on each of the other islands, \$255. A passport tax of \$1 is charged on each person leaving the islands—foreigners and citizens alike. This tax, however, is not charged against persons who have resided in Hawaii for a period of less than thirty days. The leading mercantile houses of Honolulu do their foreign purchasing business on a cash basis, taking advantage, of course, of the credits offered by discounts.

¹ From report of United States Consul General Mills, August 31, 1896.

PASSPORTS.

United States Consul General Mills, in a report to the Department of State, October 3, 1896, says foreigners are not required to have passports before they are admitted to the country, nor are there any laws or regulations affecting foreign sojourners. As mentioned above, however, all persons leaving the country, except travelers who have been there less than thirty days, are required to obtain a passport, the fee for which is \$1. The regulations, as published by the Hawaiian Government (1897), are the following:

PASSPORTS.

By whom required.—Every adult who may have resided on these Islands for more than thirty days, wishing to leave the country, shall make application to the collector of the port from which he intends to sail for a passport.

Collectors to grant.—It shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to grant passports to all applicants for the same, as provided in the last preceding section, upon the payment of one dollar, the price of the stamp, except in the following cases:

Exceptions.—First. In case of the indebtedness or obligation to pay money of the applicant to the Government or to any private individual, of which the Collector has received written notice, accompanied by a request not to grant a passport.

Second. In case the applicant is a party defendant in a suit, civil or criminal, pending before any court in this country, of which the Collector has received written notice.

Third. In case of a writ of *ne exeat regno* or any other process to arrest or stay the departure of the applicant shall have been issued by any court of these Islands, of which the collector shall have received notice in writing.

Fourth. In case of a written complaint being made to the Collector that the applicant is about to depart the country, leaving his wife or family unprovided for.

Protests must be on stamped forms.—All protests against the granting of a passport shall be made on a stamped form to be furnished by the Collector-General of Customs.

Protests must be attested by oath.—The written notice, complaint, or protest, and accompanying request not to grant a passport shall be duly attested by oath

as to the truth of the claim or debt owing by the person applying for a passport, made before a Collector of Customs or his deputy, of the port where application for a passport is made, and unless so attested shall have no effect against granting a passport; and after the expiration of ten days from the presentation of the said written notice, complaint, and protest, it shall be the duty of the said Collector of Customs or his deputy to grant a passport to the person designated in said notice, complaint, or protest, unless said Collector of Customs or his deputy shall within this time be satisfied that in some court having jurisdiction a suit has been commenced to enforce the said claim or collect the said debt; and on receiving written notice thereafter of the termination of said suit, or the filing of an approved bond, conditioned to pay the amount claimed by the person protesting against the issuing of such passport, in case the suit shall terminate adversely to him, it shall be the duty of the said Collector of Customs or his deputy to grant such passport.

Passport of discharged contract laborer.—A passport shall not be refused to any laborer who may have served out a written contract to labor, or has been duly discharged from service by reason of any demand, claim, or debt arising out of said contract to labor, made by or owing to his employer or any person in his behalf.

Power of Collector to revoke a passport.—Every Collector of Customs may, after granting a passport, cancel the same, upon being satisfied that it was obtained by any deceit or misrepresentation, or that permission to leave the country will work great wrong or injustice to the Government or to any individual.

Penalty for not obtaining a passport.—Every person who shall depart from any port in the Islands, with the intention of leaving the same, without first obtaining a passport, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court.

Penalty of master for conveying a person without a passport.—Every master or commanding officer of a vessel who shall convey out of this country any person not having a passport shall be subject to a fine of fifty dollars and be liable for all debts which such person may have left unpaid in this country; and if he shall fail to pay such fine and debts, such vessel shall be subject to seizure, condemnation, and sale for the payment thereof: *Provided always*, If the master or commanding officer of such vessel shall, by the aid of the police of this country, make a thorough and faithful search of the vessel after clearance and previous to passing the boundaries of the jurisdiction of these Islands, with a view to guard against persons making their escape, such master or commanding officer of a vessel shall not be liable to said fine or liable for the pay-

ment of the debts which such person may have left unpaid, nor shall the vessel be liable to seizure and confiscation.

None of these provisions shall be construed as applicable to any seaman legally shipped on board of any vessel.

Passports valid for one year.—Any person who has obtained a passport and who may leave and return within one year may leave again under the same passport, there being no written protest filed against him, provided it be visé by the Collector of the port where such party may embark.

Foreign office passports.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs may issue passports to ministers, diplomatic agents, and consuls, and to any Hawaiian subject going abroad who may desire the same. These passports will be signed by the Minister and impressed with the seal of his department, and shall have equal force and effect with those granted by the Collector of Customs.

Passport fee (price of stamp).....	\$1.00
Protest fee (stamped form).....	3.00

NATURALIZATION LAW.

In a dispatch to the Department of State, dated June 22, 1896, Ellis Mills, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Honolulu, transmitted the following naturalization law, approved by the President of Hawaii June 15, 1896:

[ACT 77.]

AN ACT to prescribe the procedure in proceedings for naturalization of aliens.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. An alien may be admitted to become a citizen of the Republic of Hawaii in the following manner, and not otherwise:

He shall file a petition in writing, verified by oath, with a justice of the supreme court.

SEC. 2. He must set forth in his petition:

- (1) That he has resided in the Hawaiian Islands for not less than two years.
- (2) That he intends to become a permanent citizen of the Republic of Hawaii.
- (3) That he is able understandingly to read, write, and speak the English language.
- (4) That he is able intelligently to explain, in his own words, in the English language, the general meaning and intent of any article or articles of the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii.
- (5) That he is a citizen or subject of a country having express treaty stipulations with the Republic of Hawaii concerning naturalization (stating the same).

(6) That he is of good moral character and not a refugee from justice.

(7) That he is engaged in some lawful business or employment (stating the same) or has some other lawful means of support (stating the same).

(8) That he is the owner, in his own right, of property in the Republic of Hawaii, of the value of not less than two hundred dollars over and above all incumbrances.

(9) That he has taken the oath prescribed in article 101 of the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii.

SEC. 3. The petition shall set forth the petitioner's name in full, his age, place of birth, and the date of his coming into the Hawaiian Islands.

SEC. 4. The petitioner shall, at or before the time of his application to be admitted to citizenship, declare upon oath, and subscribe to the same, that he renounces and abjures all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty, and particularly, by name, to the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty of which he was before a citizen or subject, whether by birth, naturalization, or otherwise, and that he will bear true allegiance to the Republic of Hawaii. Such oath may be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths.

SEC. 5. The petitioner shall be required to prove all the allegations of his petition to the satisfaction of the justice hearing his application, and said justice is hereby authorized to examine the petitioner upon oath and to summon and examine such witnesses as he may deem essential as to the possession by the petitioner of the qualifications set forth in his petition.

SEC. 6. Upon compliance with all the requirements of this act, the petitioner shall be entitled to receive a certificate of naturalization in such form as may be prescribed by the justices of the supreme court, under the hand of the justice hearing the petition, impressed with the seal of the supreme court and attested by a clerk thereof.

SEC. 7. The petition, the oath prescribed by section 4 of this act, a copy of the certificate of naturalization, and a concise statement of the evidence adduced shall be preserved among the records of the supreme court.

SEC. 8. Every petition of an alien to be naturalized shall be stamped as are ordinary petitions to the circuit courts, and a fee of five dollars shall be charged as costs of the proceedings.

SEC. 9. If the petitioner shall have received from the Minister of the Interior a certificate of service, as authorized and set forth in section 2 of article 17 of the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii, he shall not be required to allege in his petition his possession of the qualifications set forth in section 2 of this act, but he shall allege in his petition the receipt of such certificate and shall exhibit the same, or, in case of loss, a certified copy of the same, to the justice

hearing his application. In all other respects, his petition shall comply with the provisions of this act.

Approved this 15th day of June, A. D. 1896.

SANFORD B. DOLE,

President of the Republic of Hawaii.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS

In Hawaii, the various Christian denominations are represented, and all forms are tolerated. The country churches of the Protestant denominations are chiefly conducted by Hawaiian pastors, the Catholic by French and German priests, who are mostly good linguists and speak Hawaiian, English, and Portuguese, besides their mother tongue. In Honolulu, there is a large number of churches—Congregational, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Methodist, and Mormon. There is a Sunday law, and all work which is not absolutely necessary is prohibited on that day. Rational outdoor amusement is not prohibited, such as riding, boating, shooting, etc., and the Government Band plays at the public park at Waikiki every Sunday afternoon.

There is an excellent system of free public schools taught in the English language, the teachers in many cases being from the United States. The main plan of the system is modeled upon the public-school system of the United States, modified to meet the wants of a heterogeneous population. The children are instructed in writing, reading, composition, arithmetic, geography, both local and general. The books are uniform and obtainable at the same price as in the United States. The schools are strictly nonsectarian. There is no district, however remote, in which there is no school. The only people who can not read and write are those who come from abroad. Those born in the Islands are compelled by law to take advantage of the education offered. Besides the common-school education, opportunities are given at various centers for a higher education, equivalent to the grammar grade of the United States, and in Honolulu, a high school collegiate course can be obtained at a small cost.

